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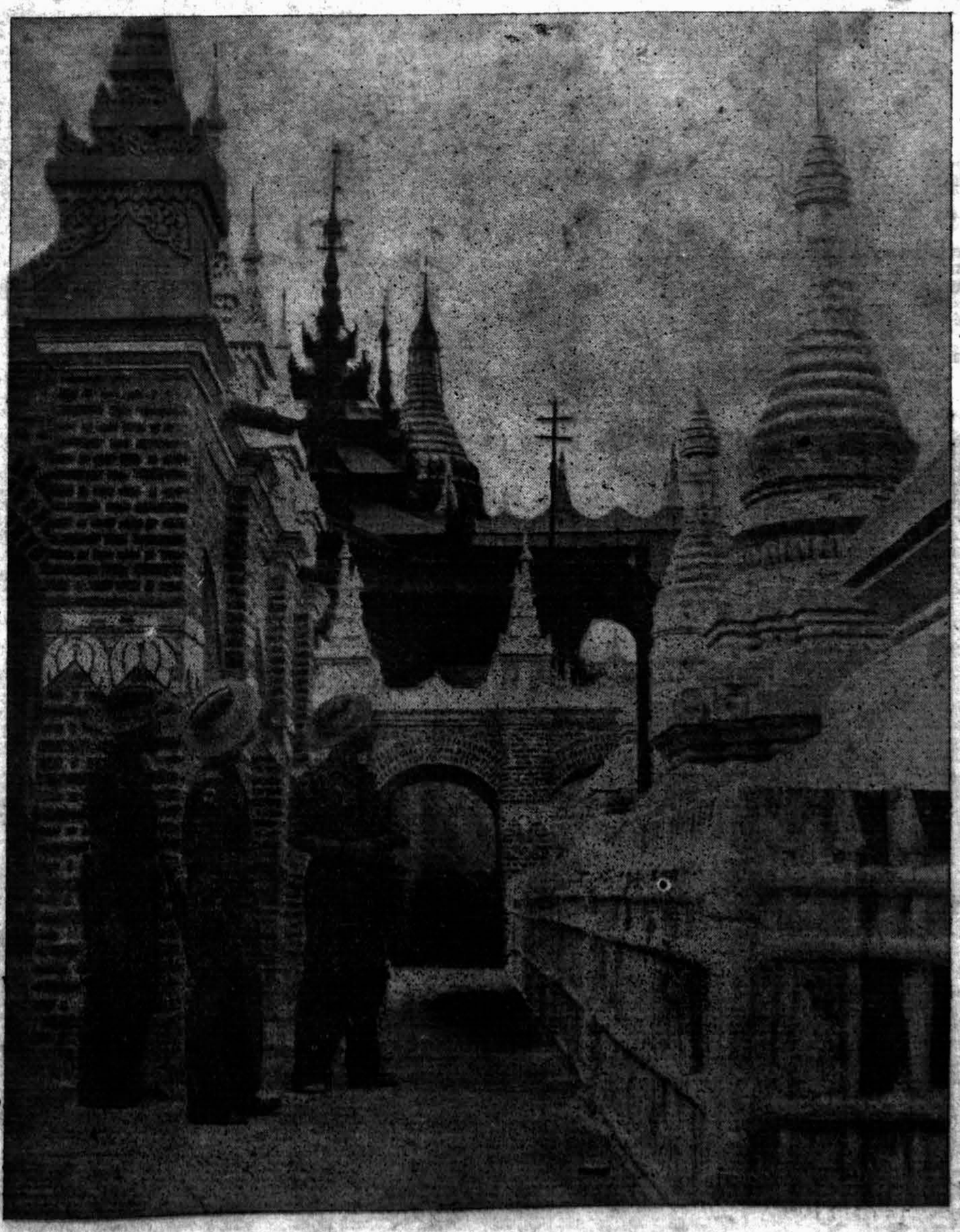
GURKHA SOLDIERS AT MANDALAY HILL



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H. G. Wells

DREAMED OF THE 'HAPPY TURNING'

See Page 3

REUNION

A Story Of The Kashmir Valley

By Prof. S. N. Dhar

The summer breeze played in the pines which were gently swayed to and fro. The golden oriole sang from a lofty fir. It was evening. Towards the side of the valley the sinking reddish sun was out by a conical radiant peak. Bars of crimson and yellow spread along the sky, shooting up from the west, as the sun disappeared behind the mountain line.

Yakub Khan loved this view ever since his childhood. There was a strange longing in his eyes as he looked at the nature's surpassing panorama. He was sadly thinking of his dead wife and he was worried by his illness. The intricate texture of furrows on his weather-beaten face had become dull and his cheeks had lost their mountaineer's glow ever since he was taken ill. That happened soon after his son left with his family and flock towards the distant snowfield pastures.

He was alone in the mountain 'kotha'—mud-walled, one-storeyed timber-roofed hovel. His youngest daughter kept the house and tended the few old cattle that were left there. As the evening darkened, she came up from the brook with the pots of water, one on her head and the other, equally deftly, balanced on her left shoulder.

Yakub Khan called her Khani. So did the others of the family. She always reminded him of his wife that was no more his brave, fearless wife, who killed so many bears single-handed, and who had the heart to murder her own cousin brother, when he had attempted to rape Khani. Yakub Khan had saved her from the police, for the keepers of law and order never came to know. But he had a fixed belief after her death that she went to Hades.

She had committed a crime that God would never forgive. But now his illness tormented him. Khani came with the pots and depositing them, asked him, in her usual sympathetic tone, "How are you, father?" and he, as his wont was, said in reply, "Better, Khani", though he was worse, much worse. While she busied herself with the hearth and kneading the maize flour, he could suppress his pain no longer and gave out an agonised cry.

"Father, you said you are better", Khani said, as she ran towards him, lowering her tall figure, lest her head should strike against the central beam that had warped with the weight of the roof. She held his side and felt his forehead.

His head was all fire. She prepared the one 'medicine' that she knew and that was supposed to be universal panacea in these parts, where the foot of no doctor or 'hakim' ever fell on the ground. She gave him a cupful of hot water in an earthen bowl that was polished and soiled black with use. He gulped it down but she could see that it did him no good. It only perspired him and that did no good. Almost in a soliloquy Yakub Khan murmured", I wish that that Hindu hiker were up here this season." After a pause, he added, "His medicine did me good." He relapsed back into silence, panting heavily.

A year back the leader-hiker of a party of students had come up the craggy heights to this nook of a meadow. Here he had rested with his party for some time, lunching in the hut of Yakub Khan. The old man had told him about his illness. And he was heavy in the stomach. The leader of the mountaineers had given him a lemon drink. Like children Yakub Khan and Khani had watched him cut the lemon with a razor blade. They called it the yellow fruit afterwards. Then the party had gone up towards the top of the mountain. On return, the hikers again stopped at Yakub Khan's hut. Then, on the old mountaineer's request, the leader of the party had given him six pills of quinine saying, "Take one pill at a time, whenever you feel chill."

With glee, Yakub Khan had accepted them, and to show his gratefulness, he gave the best milk and butter to the leader. When the party had gone, he had felt pain, the usual excruciating pain, chill, fever, prostration, splitting headache and all that. Then, for the first time, Yakub Khan had determined to end his life. In the dead of night, when his son and daughter-in-law and Khani were asleep outside the hut, near the flock, he had consumed all the pills over a bowl of hot water. He had sweated hard, and felt dying. Was death near? He had thought every moment. But Death had not come. He was not then united once again to his deceased wife, whose image had persisted even in the worst of the suffering.

Then his family had found it out. They had spied upon him and taken the best care of him. And now, Khani was reminded of all that. She became extremely vigilant. She wished that her brother and his wife were here. But they were not heard of ever since they had gone to the upland meadows to graze the flocks. They were due back a month ago. They had not come. No news of them either. She knew that this too tormented the old man. When he somnolently talked of the hiker, she remembered the gay occasion when the party was accommodated in the hut, and she prepared milk and maize bread for them on the big hearth, and they had liked the bread, to her intense delight, but she recollected the pills, with a pang, and she knew her duty now.

Next day, Yakub Khan felt no better. Did he know that Khani had not had a wink of sleep for the whole night? She was, of course, determined to save him from himself. When she came near him, he looked past her, avoiding her. Suffering made him selfish. Greedily, he took the bowl of hot water and drained it down at a gulp, according to the mountaineer's want. The pain increasingly spread throughout his entire body. He was prostrated beyond endurance. Khani gazed at the reddening morning sky. Such riot of colour as she had not seen for months! She knew that rain would come, perhaps storm, maybe the Wular Mountain Wind. Oh God! save my brother and his flock, she prayed. Remembering that she had to fetch water from the brook, she left with the pots, taking care to latch the door from outside when she crossed the threshold quietly.

In the early afternoon the sky was overcast, fearfully, ominously. Wind came, from the Wular side, as Khani had predicted. It grew into a tempest, as she had feared. The small flock, that they had, themselves collected into a close circle under the grove of firs and spruces. Thither Khani walked, braving the sleety rain, to count the flock. Thank Allah! all were there. Stretching her exquisitely shaped hands towards the west, she prayed for her brother and his flock, and her old father. When she ran back, she found Yakub Khan trembling from head to foot. His eyes spoke his agony. Their bright gleam was leaving them. Oh! what would happen? The rain was now falling very heavily.

The sunset could not be distinguished from the evening and the nightfall, that came much too early. The rain had slowed but the wind blew once again, making the usual sounds among the trees. The jackals howled nearby. Perhaps a bear grunted a furlong away. Khani took the hint quickly. She must be alert. Seizing her axe, she ran out to the cattle, and freed the watch dog, who had been barking loud and strong, as soon as he heard the howls and other sounds. Once Khani was out, Yakub Khan, though trembling with fever, stood up. He ungirdled himself and hooked the girdle with a curved nail in the central beam of the hut, making out a knot at the other end, and tied it round his neck. He attempted to hang himself in this crude fashion, but he found that his feet would not dangle in the air. He cursed his tall form and fell down with a thud Concealing the girdle, he laid himself down. When would he be reunited with his wife? He believed that she was in hell for her crime, and thither, he would meet her. Allah! When would that be?

Late in the night, Khani rushed in saying, "Father, the black-spotted bull is dying. He has eaten the poisonous grass."

It was a revelation to Yakub Khan. After all the grand idea came. He was a fool not to have thought of it. So simple.

He replied, "Khani dear, I'm better. I shall fetch the herb that will cure our bull." She was taken in and she allowed him to pass.

Yakub Khan felt free at last. But he could not walk straight. He limped like a paralytic. He caught hold of the firs that he knew so well. Overhead the moon shone now. Occasionally black jealous clouds darkened the glory of the moon. How lovely the moon was? Was his wife also enjoying this moon in Hades where she surely was? He would soon know. The look of the fine line of tree-crowned mountains overhead soothed his eye. At once the pain returned—as excruciating as it could be. Now the end of it all was in his hands. Yes, his own hands. Khani or the cursed low beam of the house could not prevent him from attaining his freedom.

This was the glory of man. That Pir had said to his small congregation outside the mosque, "You may kill, but you must never kill yourself. There is no greater sin." Did the Pir know what he was talking? He was indeed a coward. Every one knew that he had not left his house to attend a funeral for there had been espied a bear a night ago. There was a loud moan. Yakub Khan heard that as he scrambled up towards the thorny meadow, where he would find the herbs. He must fetch the herbs.

With the roots in his hand, he struggled back to the hut. Every step was an agony. But he was happy. A sinister joy pervaded his being, for he had also got the grass, that had poisoned the bull. That he did not eat yet. It had to be crushed to a pulp on the mortar. Plodding on, he cried, suddenly. Khani heard him, ran out, and escorted him back to the place, where lay his grass bed and his old homespun blanket. He gave her the roots. "Oh father! how good you're. This will surely save our lovely bull", she shouted almost, between tears of happiness. "Now rest, father. I shall give you water."

Sipping the water, slowly, Yakub Khan looked at Khani in the moonlight and thought. Craftily, he made a show of having finished the water and put it down. She knew how to make the medicine out of the roots and she did it quickly. Then she went out to feed the bull.

Seizing his opportunity, Yakub Khan grabbed the mortar and made the fatal paste. Looking about in a daze, he gulped down the liquid paste and then lay down. The poison worked slowly, while the bull healed outside.

It was early morning. Seeing her father asleep, Khani had had some sleep after she had seen the bull vomit and survive. Yakub Khan stirred in his bed, and cried, in a strange voice, "Water!"

Khani fetched him water. She was stunned to see that he was cold all over and he looked blue and shrunken. As she poured the water on his parched tongue, she heard steps outside. It was indeed her brother. As he entered; Yakub Khan grinned, shook and his head lay on one side, in eternal sleep.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

1. In ancient Egypt, a mixture of animal fat was considered a cure for baldness.

2. The Chinese were using coal and gas for heating purposes in the 6th century.

3. The King of England is not allowed to enter the House of Commons.

4. Until 1750, sugar was considered a medicine.

5. Under the ancient Roman Law, a husband could execute his wife, and a father his daughter for adultery.

6. In Java it is believed that if a husband will slit the wife's robe with a sharp knife from throat to hem without touching her, she will be freed of the pains of childbirth.

7. The English word guest stems from hostis, a latin word meaning enemy.

8. The Greek Government has given the British Empire 20 acres of land near Phaliron on the gulf of Athens for a cemetery for British war dead.

9. In the United States dog grease was considered a cure for tuberculosis, deer suet for dysentry, and beaver oil for paralysed limbs and aphasia.

10. In world war II, Americans married more than 100,000 foreign brides; in world war I, only 8,000.

London Policeman: "Somebody started a rumour that peace has been declared between us and our allies".

"My dear, the play was enough to make a cat laugh."

"How you must have enjoyed it."

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H. G. Wells

DREAMED OF THE 'HAPPY TURNING'

I am dreaming far more than ever I did before this chaotic war invaded my waking hours. My days are now wholly full of war effort. What can I do? What ought I to do? Where is the next opportunity tnd what dangers gather ahead? I am urgent. I overstrain. And now something deep within me protests and rebels, and says: "These war makers have yoked and enslaved you. You are defeated if you give yourself wholly to war."

I answer evasively: "Presently I will relax."

That serves in the daytime but not at night. I take care to keep as fit as I can and not let my war preoccupation develop into the nervous waste of anxiety. I never dream about the war. I dream neither of its horrors not its strategy. When I sleep, a more adult and modern and civilised part of my being comes into play. More and more are my dreams what I believe the psychologists call compensatory; the imaginations I have supressed revolt and take control.

Some time ago I dreamt a dream that recurs with variations again and again, so that it is a sort of Open Seasame for all my excursions into dreamland. In my daytime efforts to keep myself fit and active, I oblige myself to walk a mile or so on all days that are not impossibly harsh. I walk to the right to the Zoo, or I walk across to Queen Mary's Rose Garden or down by several routes to my Savile Club, or I bait my walk with Smith's bookshop at Baker Street. I have to sit down a bit every now and then, and that limits my range. I have played these ambulatory variations now for two years and a half, for I am too busy to go out of town, out of reach of my books, and my waking self has never uttered a protest. But now the—what do they call it?—subliminal consciousness?—has in the most charming way asserted my unformulated desire, with this dream, which I will call the Dream of the Happy Turning.

I dream I am at my front door starting out for the accustomed round. I go out and suddenly realise there is a possible turning I have overlooked. Odd I have never taken it, but there it is. And in a trice I am walking more briskly than I ever walked before up hill and down dale, in scenes of happiness such as I have never hoped to see again. At first the Turning itself was the essence of the dream. Now directly my dream unfolds I know where I am; it has become a mere key to this delightful land of my lifelong suppressions, in which my desires and unsatisfied fancies, hopes, memories and imaginations have accumulated inexhaustible treasure.

My Health

For the first time in my existence I realise what it is to have possession of an entirely healthy and balanced body. I was born astigmatic and in those days nobody bothered about common children's eyes. I could never be sure of bowling a straight ball, and when I jumped down I always hit the ground too soon or too late. And also I was undernourished and tuberculous, so that I was skinny puny youth, easily fatigued. Tolerable health came only in my thirties. Muscular precision and hardiness I shall never know in my waking life. But now, beyond the Happy Turning, I leap gulfs unerringly, scale precipices, shin up trees and am indefatigable.

I do all this as a matter of course. There are no infections here; no coughs, no colds, to cough or to sneeze would be to wake up and tumble back headlong into those unhygienic present day realities where dirt-begotten epidemics have their way with us. Maybe a day will come when a cleansed and liberated world will have taken the Happy Turning in good earnes, and passed out of the base and angry conflicts which consume us today and distract us from wholesome living. All such liberations are possible beyond the Turn Now I count it good fortune that I can even dream of the gay serenity of that Beyond.

The Happy Turning leads to world where distance is abolished. Certain phrases—parroted phrases—empty of belief are already to be found in the newspapers and speeches—the abolition of war, the abolition of distance, the abolition of competition and social inequality. But after people have repeated a phrase a great number of times, they begin to realise it has meaning and may even be true. And then it comes true. Beyond the Happy Turning these phrases are realities. They are hopes fulfilled.

My Childhood Dream

In the past I do not recall dreams as a frequent factor in my existence, though some affected me very importantly. As a child I used to have a sort of geometrical nightmare as if a mad kaleidoscope charged down upon me and this was accompanied by intense distress. I may have been very young then, because I cannot remember how I awakened or whether I conveyed my distress to anyone. Nor have I ever come upon a description of that dream as happening to any other child.

But I remember a considerable number of quite frightful dreams that came before my teens. I read precociously, and I was pursued implacably, to a screaming and weeping awakening by the more alarming animals I read about. An uncle from the West Indies described some frightful spiders that scratched and crawled. I was then put to bed alone in the dark in an upstairs bedroom and I disgraced myself by screaming the house down.

My Horror Dream

I had horror dreams of torture and cruelty. One made me an atheist. My mother was a deeply religious woman, but she did her best to conceal the Devil from me; there were pictures in an old prayer book showing hell well alight, but she obliterated these with stamp paper which I was only partially successful in removing, so that until I held the page up to the light, hell was mere suspicion. And one day I read a description in an old number of "Chamber's Journal" of a man being broken on the wheel over a slow fire, and, in my sleep, it flared up into immeasuable disgust. By a mental leap which cut out all intermediaries, the dream artist made it clear that if, indeed, there was an all powerful God, then it was he, and he alone, who stood there conducting this torture. I woke and stared at the empty darkness. There was no alternative but madness but sanity prevailed. God had gone out of my life. He was impossible.

From that time on, I began to invent and talk blasphemy. I do not like filth. Merely dirty stories disgust me, and when sexual jokes have an element of laughter in them almost always it is dishonouring and cruel laughter. But theology has always seemed to me an arena for fun that should do no harm to any properly constituted person. Blasphemy may frighten unemancipated minds, but it is unbecoming that human beings should be governed by fear. From first to last I have invented a considerable amount of excellent blasphemy. All aboard for Ararat' is the last of long series of drawings and writings, many of which have never seen and probably never will see the light of print. There must be lingering bits of belief in order to produce the relief of laughter, and such jests may fade out very rapidly at no very distant date.

A Dream Of My Mother

Only a few other dreams stuck in my memory before I discovered the Happy Turning, and mostly they were absurd and misleading freaks of fantasy. I dreamt my mother was ill and in great distress and wrote off post-haste to her. There was nothing at all the matter with her. And once in a crisis in my life I was greatly torn between A and B. In that conflict, which did not resolve itself for many years, B had the better of A. But that meant suppressing much that weighed on the side of A. And the pro-A matter thrust down under hatches, contrived an ugly nightmare so vivid that it tortured my mind for days. It was bitterly partisan. I had a hideous vision of B, a frantic outrageous caricature, with a nose distorted into a horrible red tentacle that wriggled and reached out and wrapped about me. Yet B proved herself the sweetest and sanest of human beings.

Little else remains, I must have had anxiety dreams when I was overworking, in which everything was at sixes and sevens, I must have had them because I devised a technique for dealing with them. Directly I woke up, I got up and dismissed them. I trained myself to make tea and set to work soberly in a dressing-gown, and soon everything fell back into its place and the phase of disturbance succumbed to fatigue and natural sleepiness. My friend J. W. Dunne, who wrote "An Experiment with Time", and lost himself for a time in a Serial Universe and has come back a most delightful writer of fantastic tales, induced me to keep a note-book at my bed-head and jot down my dreams fresh and hot. I do not remember making a note. I just woke up, and whatever dreams may have been hanging about vanished unimportantly forthwith.

So my present resort to dreamland is a new experience, I am like a happy explorer telling of a bright delightful world he has come upon, beyond expectation.

The scenery of dreamland is always magnificent or exquisite or otherwise delightful. I should not notice it if it were not, and I find dear and delightful people I had never hoped to see again, happy and welcoming. Sometimes they are just themselves for a time, sometimes they are agreeably blended with other people, and at any moment they may see fit to impersonate someone else and cease to be whatever they began by being.

My Mellow Dream

Nobody is dead in this world of release and I find I hate nobody. I think that this absence of hate may be very recent. It may be due to my subconscious revolt against the unavoidable hates, disputes, suspicions and conflicts of our daily life in this war. Or it may be that with advancing years there is a sort of mellowness comes to the mind with the attenuation of ambitions and rivalries They matter so little at seventy-eight. Both factors, the normal one and this abnormal one of war conditions, may be contributing to one general escape.

My waking life is now one of very fierce and definite antagonisms. I feel that the generations ahead may be cheated of much or all of the huge emancipations that could and should follow upon this world storm of fighting; and that ancient and evil organisations and traditions and the necessity common minds are under to believe they have natural inferiors of whom they are entitled to take advantage, may frustrate all my hopes. I am compelled to spend my utmost energy in warfare against these things.

My dreamland is in flat contradiction to all this distressful strain. Nothing of these conflicts pursues us beyond the Happy Turning. At the Happy Turning is a recognisable Holy Water Stoup which has somehow identified itself with Truth, and in my dreamland there is not the slightest difficulty about dipping a finger and sprinkling the Holy Catholic Church, or whatever ugly menace to mankind happens to be upon my heels, with it. Whereupon the evil I fear and fight here with all my strength, explodes with a slightly unpleasant odour and vanishes for ever more. Why did I let my heart be troubled? Why was I afraid?

My Education Dream

Very lovely and wonderful is education in dreamland. All through my clumsy and stumbling life, I have known that great things could be done with the human mind, and I have raged (and written after my fashion to show what an outrage of human possibility is such instruction as we have.

I began in a jumble of misinformation. We are born and then we are cheated to ourselves. I know that there was such a thing as sound knowledge, and more still to be known, but from the nightmare I have told you about, the one that released me to scepticism, onward, the whole world seemed to be in a conspiracy, to bar us all from any sane ordering of our destiny. I was and I am at once evidence and prosecution, a passionate educational reformer, and so I shall be to the end. But in Dreamland the battle is won, and the world so schooled that it hardly seems to go to school, a world that lives abundantly because it learns abundantly from the cradle to the grave.

All day I complain bitterly that while men can mass an amount of intelligence and material that continually grows greater upon the machinery of competition and destruction, they leave the fostering of thoughts to the deadliest agents of tradition, to priests and pedants and bigots and presumptuous fools. Even to-day we have all the means available, in the cinema and particularly in colour photography, in radio, in microphotography, in a multitude of devices for multiplication and distribution, in swift air transport, in the storage and accessibility of facts and ideas, in improved methods of teaching, in a quickened human mind, to spread a network of instruction and enquiry over the whole planet. The lessons and demonstrations of one gifted teacher can be multiplied a hundred thousandfold and an army of able ushers and personal tutors of either sex can meet and answer or transmit the difficulties of the younger learners, who will rapidly acquire the ability to use the available appliances for their own needs.

The tutors may blend the duties of physical direction with mental advice. In their localised and personal relationship they will have a touch of the family doctor. They will see to your bodily overhaul and watch your methods and habits and perplexities. Their business will be Eupho-

(Continued On Page 5)

Sketch by G. V. Chandwadkar, "Chronicle" Staff Artist.

We publish on this page an article written by the late H. G. Wells nearly two years before his death. It reveals the great prophet in a self-analytical mood and sums up—in an oblique way the entire philosophy of his life.

AT U. N. O. BAR

South Africa Will Appear To Answer For Racial Crimes

The people of India are familiar with the exact situation regarding ill-treatment and legalised discrimination practised against 250,000 Indians in South Africa. The Government of India to appease Indian public opinion has been forced to make it an international issue and submitted the matter to United Nations Organisation.

Text of a Government of India protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa, submitted to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie by the Indian Chief delegate, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar:
22 June, 1946.

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

I am directed by my Government to submit forthwith to you as Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, the request of my Government that the question of the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa be included in the provisional agenda for the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, which is to be held on the third of September, 1946.

A brief resume of the case is given below:

1. Indians in South Africa, mostly residing in Natal Province number about a quarter of a million as against two and a quarter of a million Europeans. They are mostly descendants of labourers who proceeded to South Africa between 1860 and 1911 under the arrangement between the Government of India and the then Government of Natal and of traders who migrated in wake of indentured labourers prior to 1913.

Although one of the conditions of the arrangement was that labourers would be allowed to live as free men, enjoying all rights and privileges of citizenship, Indian settlers in South Africa have progressively suffered discrimination and deprivation of elementary rights ever since 1885. Amongst their disabilities are lack of parliamentary and municipal franchise, restriction of right of ownership and occupation of property, restrictions on trading, employment in public services, and travel and lack of educational facilities. Discrimination against Indians reached a climax in the recent enactment of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, which is designed to segregate Indians into particular areas for residence and for ownership and occupation of fixed property

2. The Government of India, being a party to the arrangements which resulted in Indian emmigration to South Africa, have felt continuing responsibility and have from time to time intervened on behalf of Indians with the South African Government. The latter have frequently sought the Government of India's comment and advice on proposals affecting Indians in South Africa. On two occasions, namely in 1926 and 1932, there were formal Round Table Conferences between the two Governments. In the former year over the question of segregation of Indians, an agreement known as the Cape Town Agreement was concluded between the two Governments and in 1932 a joint statement was issued to the effect that the Cape Town Agreement was to continue and that there should be continued co-operation between the two Governments.

The principle of segregation was, however, again embodied in the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill, but the suggestion of the Government of India for another round table conference to explore means of amicable settlement of outstanding questions was rejected by the South African Government. Passage of this bill into law constitutes unilateral repudiation of the Cape Town Agreement and of the joint statement of 1932.

3. Reactions to these measures have been so serious in India that the Government of India have had to give notice of termination of the trade agreement between the two countries and have recalled their High Commissioner for consultation.

4. A situation has thus arisen which is likely to impair friendly relations between India and South Africa and under Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter, is submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly."

A detailed factual memorandum dealing with this subject is being sent to you by my Government.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
Sd/- A. Ramaswami Mudaliar,
Leader of the Indian Delegation to the General Assembly, and Member, Government of India.
Mr.Trygve Lie
Secretary General
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

This communication was regarded important enough to be printed in full in New York Times of the 24th June 1946. The New York Times has written the following significant editorial in its issue of June 25th:—

India And The U. N.

The Government of India has lodged charges with the General Assembly of the United Nations that Indians living in South Africa are being discriminated against, and that as result friendly relations between these two countries are likely to be impaired. These charges submitted to an international forum by one member of the British Empire against another member, are a token of the degree of independence which these members have already attained. But the charges raise serious questions for the United Nations itself, and may require a more precise definition of what its jurisdiction and its powers are. These can be nothing more detrimental to its authority and prestige than to embroil it in problems which are beyond its competence to deal with.'

The Indian charges differ from similar charges raised by the left-wing National Negro Congress or the Stamford powwow of American Indians, in so far as they are lodged by a recognized Government rather than by private organizations, and therefore, cannot be ignored. Indeed, they recall the issue of minority protection with which the League of Nations attempted to deal after the last war, though that issue is now being solved by the ruthless expulsion of minorities by the new "democracies" of eastern Europe. It must be kept in mind that the Indian Government complains about the treatment, not of its own citizens, but of racial kinsmen who have lived in South Africa for generations and are therefore South African citizens and outside the jurisdiction of the Indian Government.

The Indian Government bases its charges on Articles 10 and 14 of the United Nations Charter. These Articles provide that the General Assembly may discuss any question or any matter within the scope of the Charter and make recommendations for peaceful adjustment. *But the Charter also provides explicitly that matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state are beyond its scope, and that no member of the United Nations shall be required to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter. The only proviso limiting this flat declaration is that it must not prejudice the application of enforcement measures against a breach of the peace or acts of aggression which can be committed only by one state against another. The United Nations has the right to look into Russian interference in the domestic affairs of Iran; it has no right to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state in any matter not connected with aggression or the threat of it.*

Any other interpretation would open the doors wide to the interference of one state in the domestic affairs of another state whenever this suited its purposes. It would legitimatize, retroactively, Hitler's championship of the German "racial" minorities throughout the world, and Japan's championship of the Japanese racial minority in the United States. It would enable any outside Government to take up any grievance of any dissatisfied group within any other state, including, for that matter, a South African retaliatory championship of India's own 40,000,000 Untouchables, who suffer from graver discriminations at home than the Indians in South Africa.

This does not mean that the United Nations should abdicate its talk of promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. It certainly does not mean that the protests of the aggrieved should be stifled. But as long as the United Nations is not a world government representing all the people of the world directly, but rather an organization of states represented by their respective governments, it behoves every member state to respect the domestic jurisdiction of every other state. Any other course means, not international concord, but international discord of a particularly explosive nature. That is not what the United Nations has been created for.

Curious Dictum

The editorial of the New York Times, entitled "India and U.N." published in its issue of the 24th of June, holds that the United Nations Organization has no jurisdiction over internal affairs of a nation. Thus whatever the South African Government may do against the human rights of its Indian "citizens", who do not enjoy any of the fundamental rights of man and who are helots of the Empire, it must not be questioned by the civilised world. According to the editor of the New York Times, there can be no appeal to South African Government's persecution of Indians, because this is being done according to the laws of the land! Under the circumstances one ventures to ask the editor: Is there any moral or ethical basis for law? If so; what is it, so far as in matters of treatment of various racial elements in a so-called democracy? Are human beings, "born free and equal"? If so, where is the moral and ethical justification of discrimination against certain minority by a law, specially because of the colour of their skin? If the concept of the law as enacted by the South African Government be allowed to stand as valid, then it would mean justification of any measure of tyranny which may be labelled as "law". Mahatma Gandhi, nearly half a century ago started his campaign, Non-Co-operation movement in South Africa against the unjust laws and today opposition to Racial Discrimation has become world wide and is an international issue of grave concern to all who believes in human brotherhood.

To be sure, no society is perfect; and the condition of so-called untouchables of India is deplorable. Indians who respect human dignity are doing their best to undo the social injustice and the whole world knows of the super-human efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi and his followers to rectify this wrong.

U. S. Sore Spot

May we point out to the editor of the Times, that the United States had her slavery which had to be abolished by a very costly Civil War, costing millions of lives and billions of dollars worth of property some 80 years ago. It may not be out of place to point out that nearly one-tenth of the population of the United States, the greatest democracy of the world, are also a kind of "untouchables", who have been protesting against their lot. Lest I be misunderstood, I must say men like Rosenwald, Rockefellers, the late Adolph Ochs and others have done and are doing great deal to better the lots of Negro citizens of the United States; and there is much yet to be accomplished in this field.

I mention this, because it has been a fashion among the so-called liberals and progressives of America to harp on the issue of untouchables, if they are so interested in the lot of the untouchables, then they sould co-operate with those Indians who are working to change the condition and be not merely engaged in India and social evils there. Such a tactics of justifying injustices done to Indians in South Africa or any other part of the World, by pointing out the existing social evils in India does not solve the problems, but creates bitterness. May we remind the editor that one wrong does not make another wrong right.

Incomprehensible Logic

It is absolutely inconceivable for us to comprehend the logic of the editor of the Times when he compares the Nazi ideal of Racial Superiority and Domination with Indians appealing and pleading against Racial Discrimination. It is however quite clear to us that the South African Whites are acting as Nazis imposing discriminations against racial minorities. If the South African Government is free to ill-treat its Indian *citizens* (sic) by passing a law and by actual intolarable practices, then from the standard of the editorial writer; the Nazis must be regarded that they were within their rights to enact the so-called "Nuremberg Law" discriminating against the Jews, who were also German "citizens" by birth! Why do we then talk about human rights and world freedom? Is it all just "words" without substance?

It seems that the editorial of the Times is a warning to the United Nations and an advanced answer to India's protest. The Indian people should not be surprised if the United Nations organization, following the editorial advice of powerful New York Times or some other Agency which holds similar views as the Times does, decides that India's appeal to

(Continued on Page 21)

BY DR. TARAKNATH DAS

Efforts have been made, specially by the *New York Times* to show that the U. N. O. will have no jurisdiction to probe into the internal affairs of a sovereign country

In a point by reply to this legalistic quibble Dr. Taraknath Das observes: "If freedom of man has any meaning there should be no racial discrimination by law in any part of the world. India has a moral case against South Africa and no legal quibbling can upset this contention."

The U. N. O. sessions is scheduled to commence next week and on the outcome of this case in the White dominated Assembly will depend its future claim to dispense peace and justice for mankind.

FRONT LINE SOCIALISTS

LEADERS IN A GREAT STRUGGLE BEING WAGED ACROSS EUROPE

By John Peet

Below is the fourth of a series of thumbnail sketches of the leaders who are fighting Social Democracy's battle on what may be described as its main front—the countries that form the politically disputed fringe lying just to the west of the "Iron Curtain". World history in the next few years may be very closely bound up with their careers.

Vice-Chancellor Schaerf

Vice-Chancellor Schaerf's Enterprise

QUICK OFF THE MARK IN AUSTRIA

Vienna :

While in the early days of April, 1945, Soviet tanks were crashing forward through the streets of Vienna, and desperate bands of S.S. troops were blowing up and firing many of Vienna's most beautiful buildings, a 55 years old man was hurrying to and fro in the rubble-filled streets of the southern part of the city, seeking out old Socialist colleagues, bringing together the small groups which were emerging from the darkness and confusion of eleven years underground existence, and trying to put Vienna's once powerful Socialist party back on its feet.

Although he was only just out of hospital, Adolf Schaerf worked day and night, holding meetings with the central committees of the old Social Democratic Party and the young Revolutionary Socialist Party, which split off from the Social Democrats in the dark days after the suppression of the Socialist movement by Dollfuss in February, 1934. Within a few days, after long conferences and a series of compromises, the Socialist Party of Austria, combining the two groups, was formed.

When Doctor Karl Renner, veteran Socialist leader, reached Vienna, a day or two after the whole city had been liberated, he was astonished to learn that the wounds of the fratricidal strife in the underground had been healed, and that the Socialists were united and already on the job.

Glassblower's Son

Doctor Adolf Schaerf, now vice-chancellor in the coalition government of Herr Leopold Figl, was born on April 20, 1890 at the Moravian town of Nikolsburg (now known by its Czech name of Mikulov na Morave). His father was a Viennese glassblower.

He was educated in Vienna, and in 1906, when he was 16, he joined the Social Democratic party. He became one of the most active Socialist students, organizing a Socialist group among his comrades.

Soon after leaving Vienna University with the degree of Doctor of Law, Adolf Schaerf was called up to serve in the Austrian Imperial Army, and in the course of four years on the Italian front he rose to the rank of senior lieutenant.

AGRARIAN AUTHORITY.

At the end of the war he became a full-time official of the Social Democratic Party in the new Austrian Republic, and for many years was secretary of the Social Democratic fraction in Parliament. He became the party authority on agrarian questions, on which he wrote a number of papers.

When Parliamentary government collapsed in the summer of 1933, Dr. Schaerf was elected by the Vienna Provincial Diet as one of its representatives in the Bundesrat, the Austrian Upper Chamber which was functioning as a sort of rump parliament. Using his experience of Parliamentary procedure and constitutional law drawn from his many years as sectretary of the Socialist Parliamentary group, Dr. Schaerf was able to make a number of telling attacks on the unconstitutional status of the Dollfus regime.

On February 12, 1934, when the last traces of freedom in Austria were destroyed by the guns of the Austrian Fascist Heimwehr, Dr. Schaerf, along with other Socialist leaders, was arrested in Parliament by a heavily armed band of police, and was sent to the concentration camp at Woellersdorf—a rest centre compared with later concentration camps, but still unpleasant enough.

After his release from Woellersdorf later in the same year, Dr. Schaerf took up private law practice, devoting his main efforts to the cases of his arrested Socialist colleagues.

Arrested By Nazis

Immediately after the Anschluss in March, 1938, the Nazis arrested him, but probably since he had played no active parts in politics for some years he was released after only fourteen days in prison. He was arrested for a third time in July, 1944, after the attempt on Hitler's life which was followed by a wave of arrests all over Germany and Austria. Here again he was lucky, and was released after six weeks in Gestapo prisons in Graz and Vienna.

When the Red Army began to break into Vienna Dr. Schaerf was in hospital, but he immediately rose from his bed and began to organize the party. This work he carried out so successfully that before the end of April, 1945, two weeks after the liberation of Vienna, he was able to appear as president of the newly formed Socialist Party, and, with the chairman of the Communist Party and the chairman of the Peoples Party, to select Dr. Karl Renner to form a provisional government. He himself entered the government as one of the three party "regents", who with Dr. Renner performed the office of head of State.

At the general elections in November, 1945, Dr. Schaerf was elected for a Viennese industrial constituency, and entered the Government as Vice-Chancellor,. In December, 1945, at the first full conference of the reborn Socialist Party, he was chosen party chairman.

If ever the big four foreign ministers agree on the evacuation of Austria, Dr. Schaerf's chance will come. The coalition will presumably break up and the party struggle will come to the surface again. We may expect that Adolf Schaerf will be as quick off the mark as he was when he left his sick bed in April, 1945, and that he will give the Communists a good run for their money.

DREAMED OF THE "HAPPY TURNING"

(Continued from Page 3)

ria, a healthy mind in a sound body. Tutor (tutus) is a good name for them.

My Dream Of Hope

The fight we educationists wage may never be completely won. Even if we win it, it may last much longer than we hope, because of the hate and malice embodied in the old religions, and the mutual fear of man for man that has existed since first the Martyrdom of Man began. Sometimes these resistances tower up so as to seem overwhelming, and I have phases of fatigue and overstrain that come near to utter hopelessness. But Dreamland will have none of that. Dreamland is radiant with hope fulfilled.

Far below the level of the Primates, curiosity dawned in living things, and the childhood of all our animal kindred is full of an eager disposition to learn and know. They imitate and experiment until their minds are darkened by the oncoming of the adult struggle. Then they become intractable and dangerous. But it is the peculiarity of Man that he is a delayed child. Compared with an adult gorilla, he displays infantile traits to the end of his life. A newly born chimpanzee is extremely like a newly born baby. They diverge later. Bolk, the Dutch anatomist, has made a long list of infantile characters that man retains into adult life, and has coined the word "foetalisation", which I do not think a very good word, for this persistance of infantile traits.

Repeatedly in the history of life, Nature, by quickening breeding relatively to the other adult developments, has short-circuited life cycles and made a larval of infantile from the point of departure for a new type. The vertebrata, we are told, derive from some sort of arrested Echinoderm larve, and it was the lowly unspecialised Amphibia who came ashore, defeated refugees, to begin again. The land animals are not descended from the higher fishes, nor the mammalia from the higher reptiles. The mammals came from eggs that hatched and hid parasitically within the maternal body and cowered and ran for shelter when at last they breathed air and saw the light. The ancestral adult "Homo may have been a hairy" crouching Neanderthaloid giant, gripping his clumsy Chellean instrument in a superhuman huge paw. If so, he has been cut out of the cycle. The little enquiring teachable True Men have prevailed against him and abolished him, because they have kept their minds youthfully open, instead of growing up. And lives in Dreamland are more than ever ruled by undying enquiry and unflagging experiment, from the first clutch of the little hand at the sun, to the final sigh of the human being that has found itself, played its role and made its undying contribution to the conquest of the earth—to the conquest, it may be, of many things beyond the earth.

★ ★ ★

Years ago I had a waking dream which comes back to my mind to-day, and I wrote: "When man shall stand upon this earth as a footstool and laugh and stretch out his hand amongst the stars...". I wake abruptly to the concussion of an anti-aircraft gun, and lie listening for a while. "What nonsense!" I say and roll over and return to the sane world of Dreams.

—'The Leader'.

France To Irrigate Northwestern Sahara

Stockholm, —(NANA)—A vast region in the northwestern part of the Sahara desert soon may become fertile country as a result of the recent discovery of underground lakes and rivers near Setif in Southern Algeria.

By drilling artesian wells to tap these underground waters, the French Government plans to create about 500 new oases which, it claims, would support hundreds of thousands of colonists. The project, which will double the number of Algeria's date palms, will be relatively inexpensive, Svenska Dagbladet reports.

There have been several grandiose schemes to reclaim the Sahara's parched and almost worthless territory. One idea was a tunnel through the Atlas mountains to flood a considerable desert area lying below sea level with water from the Mediterranean.

The discovery of the underground lakes and rivers is attributed to a Professor Savanin.

Sirdar J. J. Singh

INDIA'S ONE-MAN LOBBY IN AMERICA

J. J. Singh.

BY FERN MARJA

Sirdar Singh Presides Over The India League Of America And Dreams Of A Democratic And Free India, With A Constitution Based More Or Less On That U. S.

Unless a national constitution is formulated, revolution soon will sweep through India like a great wind.

So prophesies Sirdar Jag Jit Singh, president of the India League of America, former member of the All India Congress Committee and one-man lobby, who recently pushed through Congress a bill entitling his country's nationals to American citizenship.

"The people are in a very dangerous mood," he said. "There is no more placidity. All want action. If for any reason the constitution is not framed and the British remain, there will be a revolution of tremendous magnitude overnight. Even the present leadership may be overthrown. The people would rather die than live under the old conditions."

Although Singh does not shrug off the conflict between Hindus and Moslems, he is convinced this will not stand in the way of India's independence. "The hostility is the legacy of British rule," he explained. "Through the British did not create it, they have certainly accentuated it.

Won Fight For Citizenship

Washington regards Singh with some awe, Singlehanded, with persistence, persuasiveness and skill, he sold the idea of aid-to-India to the House of Representatives in 1944 against strong British and isolationist opposition. As a result, UNRRA went to the rescue of famine-ridden areas of India.

On July 2, the miracle-worker watched President Truman sign the India Immigration and Naturalization Bill, since hailed in India as a symbol of friendship, which permits an old quota, established in 1924 and until now used exclusively by non-Indians born in India and racially eligible for U. S. citizenship, to be extended to Indian nationals.

Looking back, he said decisively, "Never again. With the kind of run-around you get in Congressional circles and from attractive but adamant secretaries in Congressmen's and Senators' offices, I feel I've done my job."

No doubt professional lobbyists would feel that the literal translation of Singh's given name—"Conqueror of the World"—is singularly appropriate.

As a matter of fact, he even looks the part. A strikingly handsome man of 48, with polished manners, his hawk nose and swooping brows give him something of the air of a benevolent Satan. He laughs easily, moves his slim hands in swift, graceful gestures, and embroiders his idiomatic English with quick-silver streaks of American slang.

"I simply love American slang", he admitted as he sat at a desk in the rear of his India Arts and Crafts shop, 14 E. 56th St. "It is the most expressive in the world."

The only son of a high government official, he considers this a handicap. "I was a spoiled brat," he said with one of his brilliant smiles. "But I'm not so bad now!"

At first he was inclined to take for granted the superiority of his particular class. "Then it dawned on me—travel did the trick—that there was something wrong with our social structure. I may be considered one of those stupid idealist, but I'm very proud of being one."

When he visits India in the fall, he will be prepared for verbal clashes with his family. "I believe in any party that champions the complete independence of India," he said. "My political leanings, which are very much leftist, are on the other side of the fence from all my relatives, most of whom are filthy rich and very conservative—reactionary in some respects."

An Exhibition Lured Him

In 1924 Singh was in London for post-graduate work in law when the British Empire Exhibition lured him into the business of importing hand-loomed Indian textiles. "It was," he pointed out, "the temptation of making a living. And I liked the glamour of importing from home. I have continued ever since."

It was another exhibition—the 1926 Philadelphia Susquicentennial—that brought him to this country. "I got excited, organized the India section—and lost my shirt. But being a fighter, I refused to accept defeat and stayed in this country to recover my losses. I am still recovering."

During the past few years, he has conducted his retail and wholesale business in rather lenient fashion refusing to be enslaved by it. Rarely do his employees see him before one in the afternoon. At 5-30, he is on his way out. "That's enough," he observed emphatically. "I am not avaricious where money is concerned."

Unless he has a tennis date or an appointment for one of his Indian campaigns, he rises about 11.

One reason for this is that he frequently reads until two or three a.m., sitting up "in a nice, comfortable chair" and tearing through volumes on politics and their effect on the future of the world. "Sometimes it's very despairing," he brooded.

Although he likes "good clothes, good food and good environment," he manages to attain all three without benefit of marriage. He lives at the Beaux Arts Apts. "I am one of those very confirmed bachelors," he tells you, then adds politely, "Not that that is a reflection on women."

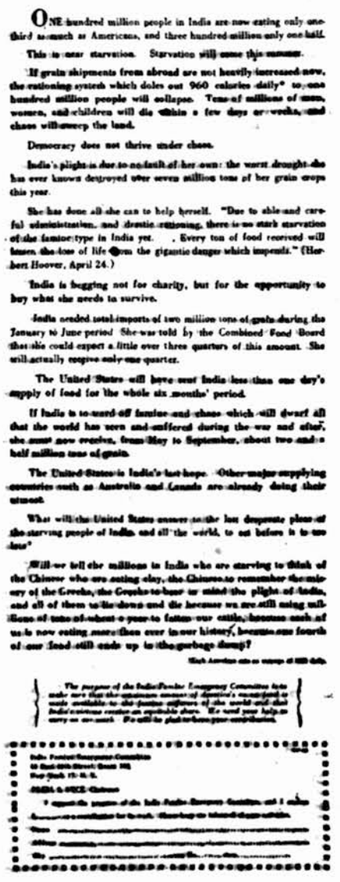
Epicure though he is, Singh claims he cannot boil water. He patronizes a special restaurant for each of his pet dishes. Because the Indian cuisine here is very different from that in his section of India, he is largely a steak and fish man.

"People are my favourite study," he said. "I enjoy them. I like most of them." He goes to parties, dances and clubs.

He dreams of a democratic and free India with a constitution based "more or less on that of the U.S." For this reason he has not renounced his Indian citizenship, but he does hope to become the first Indian to enter the U. S. under the new quota system. (New York Post).

On March 20 President Truman told the people of India that the United States would do all that we can and possibly more than we promised to save them from mass starvation.

WELL, WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?



One hundred million people in India are now eating only one-third as much as Americans, and three hundred million only one half.

This is near starvation. Starvation will come this summer.

If grain shipments from abroad are not heavily increased now, the outlining system which doles out 960 calories daily* to one hundred million people will collapse. Tens of millions of men, women, and children will die within a few days or weeks, and chaos will sweep the land.

Democracy does not thrive under chaos.

India's plight is due to no fault of her own: the worst drought she has ever known destroyed over seven million tons of her grain crops this year.

She has done all she can to help herself. "Due to able and careful administration, and drastic rationing, there is no stark starvation of the famine type in India yet. . . . Every ton of food reserved will lessen the loss of life from the gigantic danger which impends." (Herbert Hoover, April 24.)

India is begging not for charity, but for the opportunity to buy what she needs to survive.

India needed total imports of two million tons of grain during the January to June period. She was told by the Combined Food Board that she could expect a little over three quarters of this amount. She will actually receive only one quarter.

The United States will have sent India less than one day's supply of food for the whole six months' period.

If India is to ward off famine and chaos which will dwarf all that the world has seen and suffered during the war and after, she must now receive, from May to September, about two and a half million tons of grain.

The United States is India's last hope. Other major supplying countries such as Australia and Canada are already doing their utmost.

What will the United States answer to the last desperate plea of the starving people of India, and all the world, to act before it is too late?

Will we tell the millions in India who are starving to think of the Chinese who are eating clay, the Chinese to remember the misery of the Greeks, the Greeks to bear in mind the plight of India, and all of them to lie down and die because we are still using millions of tons of wheat a year to fatten our cattle, because each of us is now eating more than ever in our history, because one fourth of our food still ends up in the garbage dump?

[illegible]

The program of the India Famine Emergency Committee is under way. Only the enormous resources of America's people are available to the famine sufferers of the world and the India Committee counts on everybody's share. We need your help to carry on our work. Please fill out the blank below and send it in today.

[illegible]

LET THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ACT BEFORE THEIR GOVERNMENT COMMITS IN THEIR NAME A TERRIBLE CRIME OF OMISSION

HERE ARE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR CONGRESSMAN

If you don't know the name of your Congressman, find it out from your local paper or any citizens' group.

CLIP THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO HIM TODAY

1. India needs about two and a half million tons of food-grains to survive in India by regular shipments from May to September. How much wheat will leave the United States for India in June? July? August?

2. Herbert Lehman recently stated: "One of the largest animal populations in our history is daily eating grain needed to save lives. Each bushel of grain could keep alive five people for each one who could be fed from the meat produced by this grain." Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson stated on May 24 that four and a half million tons (150,000,000 bushels) of wheat would be used to better livestock from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947. This wheat could easily feed 25 million persons for one year. Why is this food going to livestock when it could be used to save human beings?

3. A Government program still in force pays citizens of 50 states for hundred pounds of cattle and hogs marketed above normal weights, which means stalling them with grain desperately needed by human beings. Why is this practice continued?

4. Mr. Lehman and 100 other prominent citizens recently urged the Government to reduce our huge purchases of livestock now fattening on wheat by slaughtering as fast as possible one million head of cattle and five million hogs, and storing the meat for the use of our citizens and the hungry abroad. Large quantities of wheat would then be saved. This month's round-ups. Why isn't it being done?

5. At least one million tons of wheat could be saved annually by making our white-faced Jerkins, or other economies have been done. Why don't we do it? (And don't tell me people won't stand for it.)

6. Secretary Anderson has announced that fifteen and a half million tons (450,000,000 bushels) of wheat are to be reserved for human consumption in the United States from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947. This means that every American will eat one addition to all the other food he gets—half a pound of wheat daily. But half a pound of wheat a day is about all the hungry abroad get. We could easily eat more potatoes, of which we have a surplus and which are very difficult to ship. How then, account this? Why must we keep such a huge quantity of wheat for our own consumption when we have substitutes that are just as good?

7. It is now agreed that we face a long-term food crisis. Why hasn't the Government taken steps to re-establish rationing of any foodstuffs?

8. What statements have you made or do you intend to make to Congress and what action have you taken or do you intend to take concerning the urgency of increasing our help to India and other peoples to give food?

Dear Congressman:

I would appreciate immediate and specific answers to the above questions. PLEASE RETURN THE LIST OF QUESTIONS WITH YOUR ANSWERS. Sincerely yours,

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

INDIA FAMINE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

20 East 40th Street, Room 903 New York 17, New York Plaza 9-2345

Gardner Cowles, Jr. Louis Fischer Stefan H. Jonas J. J. Singh
Albert Einstein Harry Emerson Fosdick Philip Murray Sumner Welles
Marshall Field William Green Donald M. Nelson Walter White

Pearl S. Buck, Chairman

The above full-page advertisement appeared in the American newspapers. The advertisement was inserted by the India Famine Emergency Committee of New York of which Pearl Buck, the famous writer is the Chairman.

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

The deal requires a little stage-setting: Experts East and South had previously been arguing their respective ability to "handle" weaker players as partners. Each modestly claimed he was by far the more experienced.

West dutifully opened the club nine and when dummy played the jack, East (who was entryless) properly played the queen—hoping partner would get in and have a second club to lead.

South won and unhappily counted only eight tricks. But when he led the third round of diamonds, East unwisely discarded a club. Then and there South decided that West would take that as a hint that his partner was abandoning hope of the club suit. So before East could have a chance to make a low discard in any other suit, South led a low spade to his king. West won. . . . . and shifted to a heart!

Dummy's jack held this trick and two more diamonds were cashed, South and West discarding clubs. South wound up getting West in an end play to make five notrump . . . and, for the time being at least, won the argument.

Both sides vulnerable.
East dealer

NORTH
♠ Q 8 3 2
♡ J 6
◇ K J 9 7 5
♣ J 7

WEST
♠ A J 7 5
♡ Q 8 4 3 2
◇ 6 4
♣ 9 2

EAST
♠ 9 4
♡ 10 7
◇ 8 2
♣ A Q 10 6 5 4 3

SOUTH
♠ K 10 6
♡ A K 9 5
◇ A Q 10 3
♣ K 8

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♣	Pass	1◇
2♣	2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
All Pass			

"Of course, I must ask you for a deposit," said the landlady.

"Certainly," replied the new tenant, handing over the required sum.

"Thanks. Now, shall we trust each other, or do you want a receipt?"

*

"Yes," said the dear old lady, "I think the United Nations conference was a good idea, but it's a pity they have to have so many foreigners in it."

*

The pessimist was suffering from rheumatism.

"Every bone in my body aches," he complained.

"You ought to be glad you're not a herring," said the optimist.

*

"Have you any cream for restoring the complexion?" asked the faded spinster.

"Restoring, miss? You mean preserving!" said the assistant, heartily.

FLYING THOUGHTS ON PALESTINE

By Louis Fischer

Pull Jew or pull Arab, Britain will never quit Palestine. The British Military want a base in the Middle East, against Russia, and Palestine with Transjordan is that base.

(By Cable—delayed).

ABOARD A BRITISH LANCASTER ON THE WAY TO LONDON.

I left Jerusalem at 7.00 on August 16, 1946, after fourteen days in Palestine. I am writing this 6,500 feet above the water of the Mediterranean in a British Lancaster which is flying nonstop to London. We have just come in sight of the island of Crete, a rough, brown rock in a blue pool.

How tranquil the scene below and how turbulent and turgid the situation in Palestine!

Central Fact

The central fact in the Palestine picture is that the British are staying there. They are pulling out of India and Egypt and have decided to remain in the Holy Land. Churchill intimated that Britain may surrender Palestine to the United Nations. Some Englishmen suggest giving the trusteeship over Palestine to Sweden or perhaps to Switzerland. But the British Military want a base in the Middle East against Russia and Palestine with Transjordan is that base.

In the past, the Suez Canal had been threatened by Italy and Germany from the West, but now the only possible threat from the North and the East is from Russia. Palestine is in the Northeast of the Canal.

Neither the Arabs nor the Jews nor the Arabs and Jews could forcibly dislodge the British. Both the Arabs and the Jews know it. The Jews, nevertheless, use violence against the British and the Arabs hint darkly of a coming "revolt" if London accedes to Zionist demands. Why? Violence in Palestine is not the means for getting independence. The Jews especially stand only to lose from Britain's withdrawal. Violence is the means of applying pressure to the British. Is this form of pressure akin to demonstrations, petitions, lobbies and mass meetings? Arab revolts and Jewish armed attacks are species of "public relations" so to speak, intended to influence British, American and general world public opinion.

Arab Revolt Of 30's

In 1933 Hitler came into power in Germany. Large numbers of Jews poured into Palestine in 1934 and 1935. In 1936 Arabs protested against this immigration and launched an insurrection. As a result, the British in 1939 issued the famous White Paper, severely restricting and in the end stopping the settlement of Jews

The British suppressed the Arab revolt by fierce, bloody reprisals and yet gave the Arabs what they wanted. World War II prevented the Jews from reacting. The Jews were pro-war and helped the British. The Arabs were pro-Nazi and the Grand Mufti of Jurusalem escaped to Germany and collaborated with Hitler.

During the war, Zionists urged Britain to open the doors of Palestine to admit Jewish refugees from Nazi terror. The British refused. The Jews maintain that many Jews, burned alive in Nazi incinerators and reduced to soap in Nazi chemical works, might now be useful citizens in Palestine but for the British who closed the door to the Holy Land.

Jewish Terrorism

With the end of hostilities, Jews throughout the world increased their pressure on the British to remove the ban on immigration into Palestine and the Jewish group in Palestine commenced a campaign of terror, assailing British soldiers, destroying British posts and bridges and finally blowing up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem on July 22nd.

(I have just come back from the pilot's cabin. On the right was the toe of Italy. Soon we were over Sicily. Mount Etna was smoking slightly and seemed almost to be within the reach of one's arm. Black and cold streams of lava streaked to the mountainside. Below was Catania where the British fought a bitter battle with the Germans. We were flying at 250 miles per hour and before long Sicily was behind us. Sicily is about the size of Palestine with a population of four million.

Palestine's population is 1,300,000.)

The British contend that they cannot admit more Jews into Palestine because that would irritate the Palestinian Arabs and the Arab states of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan and Syria. The Arabs complain that since the British conquered Palestine in 1918, half a million Jews had become residents of the country and now the Jewish community totals 600,000. Jews, according to Arab spokesmen whom I interviewed in Jerusalem, are an alien element and they are Europeans. Although the Arabs now outnumber the Jews two to one, these spokesmen continued, the Jews openly proclaim their intention of creating a Jewish majority and then a Jewish state in Palestine.

"Why should the Jews crowd into little Palestine," an Arab leader said to me. "What about America, the British Dominions, Russia and Brazil? Why is the U.S. so eager to bring the Jews into Palestine and so firm in keeping them out of America?"

Jews reply that most countries unfortunately do not want them. They cannot stay in Europe and moreover, because of Hitler's spirit of anti-semitism, still abroad. There have been pogroms recently in Poland and Jews are fleeing into Germany from where they hope to go to Palestine.

Jewish Lease

Zionists submit that Palestine was the ancient Jewish homeland and the ties of religion, sentiment and history still connect the Jewish people with the Holy Land. It is in Palestine, they assert, that Jews once more returned to agriculture and built many modern model cooperative farming colonies. In Palestine, moreover, Zionists feel that the Jews can live as Jews. Everywhere else, they are compelled to live as others want them to live.

The Jews of Palestine are in a desperate, militant and uncompromising mood, nursed by unforgettable memories of five million Jews killed by Nazi bandits during the war and by the fear of what they regard Britain's pro-Arab policy for ever to frustrate Zionist aspirations. The crux of the matter is immigration.

Jewish effort enriched Palestine and inevitably therefore enriched the Arabs. Palestine flows with factory goods and money. The Arab economy, still very backward, has appreciably advanced. But the Arabs are right in affirming that the Jewish immigration was motivated chiefly by the political purpose of making Jews the preponderant power in Palestine.

(We are flying over Toulon, the great French air base, and I can see submerged ships where they were scuttled by their crews to thwart Nazi attempts at their seizure. Now the vast city of Marseilles is under us and then the rich green carpet of the French countryside spreads far and wide in all directions. France is a beautiful country. At prasent it begins to rain. The huge plane is bumped by air waves. Before long, however, a rainbow appears. I see the completely circular rainbow on the cloud in a circle is a reflection of the Lancaster.)

The British Military authoritiel consider Palestine as the crucial second line of defence for Turkey, Persia and Iraq, which already feel the bite of Soviet expansion. The Arab countries in addtion are rich in oil for the British Navy and Air Force. The British military think that it would be wise to woo the Moslems who constitute an overwhelming majority in the countries between the Caucasus Mountains and the Suez Canal.

Labour Committed

On the other hand, the British Labour Party and the British Government are committed to the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. One million Jews, it is agreed, would be a tower of British strength in the Holy Land. The Arabs, on the contrary, have no deep loyalty and attachment to the British. Some Arabs with whom I talked expressed pro-Russian sentiments. Actually, they are no more pro-Russian now than they were pro-Nazi in 1942. They are sympathetic with the enemies of England.

The British Government is also mindful of the American official support of the Zionist cause.

The British, thus, have a reason for being pro-Arab and reasons for being pro-Jewish. Certain British authorities are pro-Arab and some pro-Jewish. In this dilemma the British finally adopted the expedient of trying to satisfy the Arabs as well as the Jews while keeping the upper hand themselves. This Solomonic decision with a modern twist takes concrete form from the Herbert Morrison Plan expounded a little more than a fortnight ago in the House of Commons.

(I have been watching the changing landscape below reading several exquisite short stories by Dorothy Parker from the plane's library. We are rushing over Le Havre. Now the English channel is in view.)

Meddlers Muddle

The British announced their intention of setting up a Jewish Province and an Arab Province with limited autonomy. Considerable territory and veto on all important matters remain with Great Britain.

The Arab and Jewish extremists have already rejected the Morrison Plan. More moderate counsel in both camps favours amendments through negotiations. Unless Palestine explodes in violence and blood, some scheme, which would partly satisfy and seriously disappoint both the Arabs and Jews is sure to be implemented in the near future.

(We are circling over the airport of London. It is 8.30 p.m. down there. We have been flying eleven hours. With all the flying I have done in my life, it still is most exciting to leave Jerusalem in the morning and be in London in the evening.) (Copyright)

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Our Delhi Letter

Black Money Corners Housing—Great Employment Exchange Scandal

From Our Special Correspondent

The two Delhis and more particularly New Delhi is becoming a Profiteers' Paradise. The ownership of Private houses in New Delhi is slowly passing into the hands of a handful of millionaires and P.W.D. Contractors. Speculation in Land and buildings has reached a high water mark and the daily average of registration of sale deeds is in the neighbourhood of one hundred. The poor Sub-Registrar and his Staff have to work overtime to cope with the work. The war profiteers and black marketeers are largely responsible for the present boom in House property in the two Delhis. A new class of House Agents has emerged to canvass transactions.

Ring Operation

The old property owners are tempted to sell out their houses at large profits. The value of House Property, particularly in New Delhi has more than doubled since 1939, and a house for which it was difficult to find a customer say for Rs. 60,000, has a reluctant owner to sell it for Rs. 1,60,000. Plots of land in the newly developed areas have changed several hands in the course of last few months. A set of Profiteers have made it their business to purchase large pieces of land, parcel them into smaller plots and dispose them off at a modest profit of at least 100 per cent. The Government and the Improvement Trust are siding and abetting these speculators and Big Money to corner House Property.

For instance the Improvement Trust, in the name of clearing slums—a very desirable object—acquires property at cheap rates from its poor owners. The place is then town planned and sold out either by public auction or by inviting tenders to the highest bidder. In one case recently, twenty plots of land were sold to one concern by the Trust. The Trust is actuated profit motive and the poor are driven to some other set of slums.

New Rich's Delight

In New Delhi, Land has always been sold by public auction to the highest bidder. In these days of "New Rich" there is none to overbid the profiteers and black-marketeers. They always win because in their case it is easy money. Then again, the titleholders and title-hunters, the big landlords and the big industrialists have much greater pull with the authorities than the houseless or dehoused people. The result is that, like the shares of the Reserve Bank, House Property in New Delhi is concentrating into the hands of a handful of topranking families. A poor man in the nature of things cannot afford to own a house, but even a man of moderate means has hardly any chance to buy property for his personal use in New Delhi. Unlike Bombay, there are no organisations to construct buildings on cooperative basis. There is no social conscience nor are the communities organised, in Delhi.

Another feature of the situation is that property is fastly passing out to "outsiders" who have come to Delhi during the last twenty years.

What Is The Remedy?

A remedy could be found, if the Government seriously and genuinely wanted to assist the unprotected and disorganised sections of the Community. Firstly, areas of land could be reserved for men of moderate means and sale of such land could be by private negotiations. Here, care would have to be taken that an applicant had no other property and wanted land to build a house for himself. Transfer of land or house property on such land would have to be prohibited or regulated on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act. It would mean that sale, if necessitate for legitimate purposes, would be to a person in similar circumstances and not to big landlords. Such a thing is not unknown in New Delhi where transfer of property in the "Princes Area" is prohibited except with the special permission of the Chief Commissioner. Generally speaking such transfers are not allowed.

As regards the Improvement Trust, the present practice of dehousing poor people under the Slum Clearance device and thereafter selling the town planned land at huge profits must stop. The dehoused people must have the first claim on the town-planned land. Their property, as I stated earlier, is acquired at very cheap rates. They are not a prudent set of people. They soon fritter away the meagre amount of money paid to them as compensation. They are often cheated by profiteers, who having acquired the information before hand that a particular area was to come under the slum clearance operations, scoop over the poor inhabitants of the area, buy their property under various devices, erect some ramshackle structure on it and demand higher compensation from the Improvement Trust. Similar anti-social practices were recently resorted to in several places where new roads were projected by the Government of India.

It is true that the Administration of Delhi some eight years ago launched a housing scheme for the poor by levying an entertainment tax. The scheme had a setback on account of the war. It will, however, be better if the Government created colonies for the poor people —small properly planned townlets with adequate provision for education, recreation and medical aid. A hire purchase scheme should be evolved to make them owners of their residential accommodation. Incidentally, the scheme will encourage thrift.

Secretariat Scandal

I have heard it said that the recent criticisms of Employment Exchange Organisation were based on communal considerations. It is not a novel defence. The communal umbrella is often a handy device to cover inefficiency and sometimes even corruption. Let me deal with the communal bogey first. In the name of religion, the Punjabees both Hindus and Mussalmans, have elbowed out the Bengalees from the Government of India's Secretariat and keep out most of the others today. India, it is often said, should have adequate representation in the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation. The Government of India's Secretariat is a United Communities Organisation or the Organisation of all the Provinces of India. And yet it is manned today by the Punjabees and the Madrasees in utter disregard to the legitimate claims of the other Provinces. Communalism in the Government of India has only benefitted the Punjabee. The non-Punjabee Mussalman for instance knows this and feels about it, though in the larger interests of his community he may not say so today. So much for communalism.

Colossal Waste

As for the Employment Exchanges, can it be said the allegation that the office bathrooms of the Re-Settlement Directorate were fitted with shower baths, that colossal amount of public money was wasted on furnishing the Directorate with carpets, with most uptodate high class furniture and on fashionably coloured name plates, that the salaries paid in the Directorate were disproportionately high and were not related to the ability of incumbents or to the prevailing market rates or even to the work entrusted to the organisation, were criticisms based on communal considerations.

For argument's sake, a reasonable scale of salaries would have provided employment even to the members of the Community which it is alleged was attacked because it has a little larger share in the organisation. The Government will do well to publish a statement, giving the salaries paid to the Employment Exchange toprankers and the salaries they were paid when first engaged and earned during the last ten years. I will cite two instances to illustrate the point.

The Director-General of the Organisation, before his appointment to the present post was an employee of the Government of India drawing Rs. 1,500/- a month. Overnight his salary was raised to three thousand because the nomenclature of his appointment was changed to Director-General. At least fifteen others of his own community could have been provided jobs of Rs. 100/- each if his salary had not been raised. Incidentally, the Director-General never attends office before lunch.

A sanitary Inspector in Old Delhi was appointed the Manager of an Exchange on three times the salary he drew in his original post. This is squander mania, pure and simple, and the poor tax-payer has to pay for it.

Meagre Out-Turn

Criticism, however was not levelled against the high salaries, top-heavy administration and huge unwarranted expenditure on office equipment. It was levelled at the extremely meagre out-turn of the Organisation. I will explain. A Government Press Note recently explained that from October 1945 to March 1946, releases from the Defence Services averaged 75,000 a month. In April more than 87,000 men were demobilised, a figure which increased to 108,000 in May. As against this, the Employment Exchange Organisation according to its own Report placed 6,457 men in employment during June 1946. The cost of the Re-settlement Organisation to the Indian Tax Payer is Rs. 1,30,79,300 a year or Rs. 10,89,941-10-8 per month.

Technical training is another branch of its activity. According to its June "Progress" Report "65,670 ex-servicemen had been interviewed by Trade Testing Officers upto June 22. 25,651 of them were recommended for further Technical Training and 4,676 were posted to training centres. Out of this number posted, 1045 candidates have actually reported themselves for training." This branch costs the Indian Tax-payer a modest sum of Rs. 1,93,35,500 a year.

The third branch of its activity namely vocational training of demobilised personnel is now sanctioned and is being launched as soon as necessary personnel is recruited. This will cost the Indian Tax payer another Rs. 2,13,96,000. A sum of Rs. 4,68,000 is budgetted for Resettlement Publicity. This is in addition to the salaries of the Publicity Staff's, the Director of which gets Rs. 21,000 a year or 1,758-5-4 a month. The total cost of the Organisation is 5,42,78,800 a year.

It will be thus seen that the criticism is primarily against the extremely meagre results the Resettlement Organisation has shown. The Organisation so far is primarily and solely designed to resettle the ex-servicemen. It was never intended to provide lucrative jobs to ex-employees of the disbanded departments of the Government of India or to other carreerists and opportunists, nor was it intended to correct the communal inequalities of the Labour Department.

Shake Up In Offing

The members of the Central Legislature who were in Delhi last month appear to have a two-fold plan to overhaul the organisation.

Firstly, they intend to ask the Government for an Impartial Committee to undertake a detailed enquiry in the working of the Organisation and make recommendations particularly for scaling down the present salaries.

The enquiry it is anticipated inter-alia will relate to the authenticity of the placing figures, the qualification of the employees and justification for the present scale of salaries, and justification for bypassing the Federal Public Commission for recruiting staff and the responsibility if any for the present state of affairs.

Secondly, they intend to abolish the Directorate itself. They would like the Central Government to allocate funds to the Provinces and leave it to Provinces to work out the schemes.

In view of the forthcoming changes in the personnel of the Central Government a thorough overhaul of the Organisation is *reargded imminent.*

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VICEROY GOES AHEAD WITH CONGRESS

Reiterates Offer To League To Suggest Five Names

Joint Wavell-Nehru Efforts To Persuade Jinnah

NEW DELHI, August 24, (A.P.I.): "I shall implement fully H.M.G.'s policy of giving the new Government the maximum freedom in the day-to-day administration of the country", said Lord Wavell, Viceroy, broadcasting tonight. His Excellency made it clear that the offer made to the Muslim League was still open.

The League could propose to him five names for places in a Government of 14, of which six would be nominees of Congress and three would be representatives of the minorities "provided these names are acceptable to me and approved by His Majesty, they will be included in the Government, which will at once be formed".

LEAGUE WON'T BE OUTVOTED

"The Muslim League", His Excellency added, "need have no fear of being outvoted on any essential issue; a Coalition Government can only exist and function on the condition that both main parties are satisfied. I will see that the most

(Continued on Page 16)

Jawaharlal Nehru

'First Indian Cabinet'

Sorensen's Felicitations To Nehru

LONDON August 24 (Reuter):—Mr. Reginald Sorensen, Member of Parliament and life-long champion of Indian independence, gave Reuter the following exclusive message to-day on the formation of the First Indian Interim Government:—

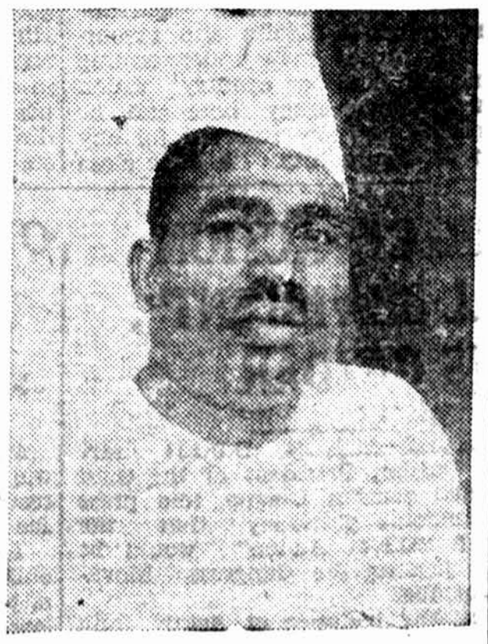
"I extend my sincere congratulations and heartiest good wishes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the formation of his cabinet. I am familiar with many of the names which he has selected, and I am sure they will command confidence of majority of the Indian people. It is of historical significance that this is the first Indian Cabinet freely composed by a responsible Indian State.

My regret however that Mr. Jinnah has felt unable to co-operate is very sincere, and I earnestly trust that he and the Muslim League will yet find means of collaborating in the great task resting upon the Indian Government during the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and the even greater task of the near future, when

(Continued on Page 16)

C. Rajagopalachari

Vallabhbhai Patel



Jagjivan Ram

Cooverji H. Bhabha

Sarat Chandra Bose

Interim Govt. Personnel

NEW DELHI, August 24 (A.P.I.): The following communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King has accepted the resignation of the present members of the Governor-General's Executive Council. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Mr. M. Asaf Ali.
Mr. C. Rajagopalachari
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose
Dr. John Matthai
Sardar Baldev Singh
Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan
Mr. Jagjivanram
Syed Ali Zaheer and
Mr. Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha

Two more Muslim members will be appointed later.

The Interim Government will take office on September 2.

Rajendra Prasad

John Mathai

Asaf Ali

Caretakers' Heritage

Headaches In Store For New Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24.

The new Interim Government will function within the framework of the existing Constitution with its responsibility to the British Parliament. This was made clear by the Cabinet Mission also which unequivocally declared that "during the Interif period the British Parliament has, under the present Constitution, ultimate reponsibility for the security of India and it is necessary, therefore, that British troops should remain in India."

Two facts, however, stand out. The Executive Council for the first time has been constituted on democratic line—by inviting the leader of the majority party to make proposals and select the personnel by consulation. Secondly, for the first time the members of the Council will not resign their affiliations—Congress members

(Continued on Page 16.)

Baldev Singh

Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan

Hyderabad Reforms X-Rayed

(By SHANKARRAO DEO)

The Government of H.E.H. the Nizam has recently announced the long-delayed reforms. A cursory glance at the scheme gives rise to a sad thougnt in one's mind that there are still some persons in India who happen to be arbiters of the destiny of millions, but who have, unfortunately been denied that small gift of prescience. They refuse to see what is coming round the corner. They cannot lift themselves out of their narrow, parochial circle of thoughts and ideas. They still dish up outdated schemes of political reforms and patronizingly confer them upon their people.

They fail to see that the world has undergone a revolutionary change during the course of the six years of war. People have become conscious of their rights and are impatient of any policy of any State calculated to deprive them of their fundamental rights and liberties. The people in India are no exception. The artificial division of her people into British India and Indian India and all the political barriers assiduously raised and kept up between the two 'protectorates' of our Indian Princes have not prevented progressive ideas from travelling from British India. India is on the verge of achieving independence and a free, democratic government fully responsible to the people will soon be established. When such fundamental and revolutionary changes in the character of Indian polity are taking place, the scheme of reforms announced by the Nizam's Government contemplates mere "closer association of the public and the administration". One wonders whether our Indian Princes, like the proverbial Bourbons, will ever learn and unlearn some of the lessons of history.

Functional Representation

The reforms, as has been emphasized in the Government communique, introduced with some modifications within the general framework of the suspended scheme of reforms of 1939. The only modification worth mentioning is the elected majority in the Legislative Assembly of 132 members. But it seems good care has been taken to see that this elected majority is, in practice, vitiated and made powerless to function effectively against the Government. The main provision in this respect is the functional basis of election to the Legislative Assembly. In no democratic country of the world is the functional basis of representation known to have been adopted in preference to representation on territorial basis. There are sound reasons for rejecting it. In theory, there is, perhaps, nothing that can be said against functional representation. In fact, advocates of syndicalism and guild socialism consider functional representation as the only way of ensuring democracy and of protecting the interests of the masses; for under such systems every important element or interest in society would be separately and adequately represented not only in the lower administrative and legislative institutions, but also in the highest organs of power in the State. But, in practice, there would always be a danger in those systems, namely, that their very strength may prove their weakness; for every section of society would be encouraged to think of its own narrow interests in preference to the cumulative good of society. It is almost certain that a Legislative Assembly elected on this basis, would degenerate into a forum for pressing demands of various interests, warring with each other. Instead of cohesion, there would be conflict among them. The heterogeneous character of such an assembly, the representatives in which will have no common objective, will prevent the development of a strong and united opposition to the Government. Territorial representation, on the other hand, has been found to be the most suitable basis for election, because it helps to educate the people to rise above their narrow sectional interests and work for the good of the society as a whole. The Government of Hyderabad in their statement on the reforms have admitted that much criticism was directed against the functional basis of the constitution; but they have complacently decided, "to give the system a fair trial". They have, however, reluctantly made a concession or two to the wishes of the people to base the constitution on territorial representation by including new interests among those which were, according to the 1939 scheme, already to be territorially represented in the Assembly.

Out-dated

There is little more to commend in the proposed reforms. All else is outdated and reactionary. The intention of the Nizam to include in his Executive Council two such nominees from among the elected members of the Assembly "as may by their character, 'loyalty' and judgment of public affairs, have 'merited my confidence'" etc. is mere eyewash. The obvious reason is that under the constitution the Legislative Assembly itself will have limited powers and functions and, moreover, the Executive Council would not be responsible to and removable by the people's representatives in the Assembly. There is, thus, not even approximate parallelism in this respect between these reforms and the system of dyarchy introduced in the British Indian provinces under the Montford Reforms of 1919. Thus the scheme of reforms which H.E.H. the Nizam has been graciously pleased to introduce in Hyderabad, the premier State in India, in the year 1946, in effect, approximates to the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 in British India. For the powers and the functions of the Legislative Assembly under the new A'in are not wider than the Legislative Councils in British India in those days. Some subjects such as the state language, the military, the police, the Sinking Fund and certain other items on the budget are beyond even the purview of the legislature. There are some subjects and items on the budget which the Assembly can discuss. The Assembly may even pass resolutions (I) on these but they will be merely "considered" by the Executive Council. The budget, it must be noted, is non-votable. Under the scheme of 1939 members were allowed the right of interpellation; in the new modified scheme an additional right of asking supplementary questions is granted to them. At this pace one wonders whether the people of Hyderabad will have full responsible government during the next century if matters are left wholly to the sweet will of His Exalted Highness' Government!

Hindu-Muslim Parity

The most objectionable feature of the reforms, however, is the parity between Hindus and Muslims. It is nothing but monstrous to allow a minority community to have half the elected seats in the legislature when the community forms only 11 per cent of the population of the State. Like the discredited "favoured nation" theory in international politics, this theory of a "favoured" minority is sheer negation of democracy. Well-established canons of democracy demand that all citizens must be treated equal and there should be no distinction on the ground of birth, wealth or creed between citizens or between communities. The Nizam in his recent firman on the reforms has employed a pompous metaphor devoid of significance to the effect that Hindus and Muslims are "two eyes of my State". Equality to all communities in a State is a sacred principle of democracy, but it must mean equality of opportunities to all the citizens irrespective of the race, religion, or creed to which they belong. But the Nizam's Government has perverted this principle to mean numerical equality of seats in the Legislature or elsewhere on the specious ground of "the special position of the Muslims" in the State. There is a world of difference between the principle of equality of opportunities and that of equality in the division of seats of power. The former is based on the noble and just foundation of tolerance and justice to all, while the latter is mere narrow-minded, religious bigotry and favouritism. It passes one's understanding how in any State or country which swears by democracy there can be any 'special position' reserved for any section or Community. A little close analysis of this notion of the "privileged" position of the Muslim community in the Hyderabad State will lay bare its real nature. Behind this notion is the conscious or unconscious feeling that they are the descendents of those who first conquered Hyderabad and, therefore, they must now lord it over the Hindus and other small minorities who happen to be the descendents of the conquered. Otherwise, it is very difficult to find any other explanation of this communal favouritism. At all events this favouritism certainly goes against the declared policy of the Nizam to treat all religions on an equal basis.

Mockery Of Joint Electorates

Another distressingly communal feature of the scheme is the farce of joint electorates. The 1939 scheme of reforms had announced that there would be joint electorates with this reservation that any candidate, whether Hindu or Muslim, in order to get elected, must secure at least 40 per cent of the votes cast by his community. The principle underlying joint electorates is that candidates who are religious or communal fanatics should automatically be eliminated and those who are sober in their views and who, therefore, enjoy a measure of confidence among both the communities should get elected. The modification of the system of joint electorates as proposed in the scheme of 1939, frustrates their very purpose. But as if not satisfied with the mockery of joint electorates to this degree, the Nizam's Government in the proposed scheme, have, under pressure from the Muslims, increased the percentage of votes that a candidate has to secure from among his own community to 51 per cent. In consequence, in a hypothetically possible case, a Nationalist Muslim in a locality with 10 Muslims may be defeated even if he gets 90 Hindu votes and four Muslim votes as against a communally-minded Muslim who secures only six votes of his community. Does the Nizam expect that such a novel system of joint electorates would foster the spirit of harmony and co-operation between all classes and communities, for which he made an appeal in his 'firman' of 20th July 1946? Whatever he gave to the people with his right hand in the form of joint electorates, he has taken it away with the left by making this vicious provision.

A modern Government that is not responsible to the people can never serve the real interests of the masses whatever be its communal colour. Judged from this point of view the proposed reforms will not bring any good either to the Muslim or the Hindu masses; for there is neither any trace of responsible Government in them nor is there any room or possibility for development in that direction. The reforms, therefore, stand self-condemned.

Litvinov, Victim Of Russia's Growing Nationalism

LAST LINK BETWEEN COMMUNISM AND WESTERN CAPITALISM BROKEN

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (Reuter): The Soviet Council of Ministers has released M. Maxim Litvinov from the duties of Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet News Agency, Tass, announced to-day.

M. Fedor Gusev and M. Yakob Malik have been appointed Deputy Foreign Ministers, it added.

A.P.A. adds: Diplomatic quarters in Berlin today viewed the release of Maxim Litvinov from the post of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister as an indication of Russia's growing trend toward nationalism and a blow to those who hope the Soviet Union will depend fully on international conference tables to settle her disputes.

Litvinov was looked upon by his fellow diplomats as the strongest advocate of full Russian particiation in international bodies such as the League of Nations and the United Nations to settle all differences, and a believer that Communist Russia and the Capitalistic Nations could reconcile their views by arbitration.

Litvinov's influence in the all-powerful Politburo which makes Russian foreign policy has apparently waned steadily in recent years.

It is generally believed that the Politburo has been divided among three schools of thought:

1. That Communist Russia cannot live in peace with a Capitalistic world and war between the two is inevitable;

2. That war between the two systems may come but Russia should wait 10 or 15 years on developments, meanwhile building her strength and influence; and

3. That Russia can live at peace with Capitalistic states settling disputes through an international body.

Litvinov was looked upon as the leader of the third school of thught.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky has often expressed views which would indicate he is in the first school, while Marshal Stalin is believed to be in the more moderate number two category.

By war it was not meant necessarily a clash of arms but of an ideological and economic conflict between Communist Russia on one side and the Capitalist West on the other.

Looking upon the western world with suspicion and with a firm belief that their country and particularly the Red Army is irresistible as the result of its performance in World War II, the majority of the Politburo have swung away from the policy that sent Litvinov to Geneva.

London Reds Shocked

U. P. A. adds: British diplomatic circles today expressed unofficial regret at the eclipse of former Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov and Communist Party officials were shocked at the news of his passing from the Soviet official family.

Communist Party officials in London had believed his star was once more in ascendancy and its leaders recently gave credence to a report that he was slated once more to become Foreign Minister, replacing Vyachelav Molotov.

Official London regarded Litvinov as a warm friend of the Western Powers and it was feared that his departure might portend an even wider breach between the Soviet and Anglo-American nations.

"DIRECT ACTION WILL BE VIOLENT", SAYS GAZDAR

KARACHI, Aug. 24, (U.P.I.): Mr. M. H. Gazdar, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, told press correspondents yesterday that the League's "Direct Action" would be violent just as the Congress Movement of 1942.

Citing the instance of Ashti and Chimur prisoners he said that those Congress workers who committed murders in the 1942 Movement were called heroes by the Congress and they were set free when the Congress came to power. Similarly the Muslim League will call their men heroes and set them free when they were back to power.

Continuing he said that if the Congress dared to touch any Muslim in Hindu majority Provinces, Hindus would have to pay with compound interest in Muslim majority provinces.

When asked to express his opinion about the Calcutta riots Mr. Gazdar said that Hindus invited trouble and they got it in the neck.

ONE KILLED IN POLICE FIRING

Kidnapping Scare In Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 24 (API): One man was killed and four injured as the result of police firing last night near Ice House Police Station, Triplicane.

The scare of the kidnapping of children which has persisted in the city for a week now reached a climax last night. One beggar who was suspected to be a kidnapper of children was caught hold of by a crowd in Mattankuppam, a fisherman's colony near Triplicane and badly beaten at about ten P.M. last night. Two police constables who came on the scene later took charge of the alleged kidnapper and led him to the police station followed by an angry crowd clamouring to thrash the man.

An attempt was made by the crowd to enter the station premises which the police would not allow. The mob assumed a threatening attitude and stones were pelted at the station.

Fearing that the situation was getting out of control the police fired four rounds and dispersed the mob. The alleged kidnapper also slipped away in the confusion. A clerk in a local firm, who got mixed up in the crowd was hit by a bullet and killed. Four others who were injured were removed to hospital.

The city Police Commissioner Mr. E. H. Colebrook characterised the kidnapping scare in the city as absolutely baseless and false and said "there is no foundation whatsoever for the rumour and no complaint of any kidnapping has been received by the police from any part of the city upto this moment.

AROUND THE CITY

TO-DAY

Hindu: Shravan Vad 14, 2002.
Muslim: Ramjan 27, 1365.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 26, 1315.
Sunrise: 6.22 a.m. Sunset: 7 p.m.
Hightide 11.22, 23.07.
Lowtide: 04.27, 17.25.

Today's Engagements

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Monthly flag salutation at 8 a.m., in the Compound of the Om Samarth Vyayam Mandir. Sjt. I. S. Patel will unfurl the flag.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Bharati Songs competition for boys and girls will be held at the Association premises, at 9 a.m. today.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS: Annual Inspection Parade of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, 3rd, 16th and 21st Districts, by the Hon'ble Sir Patrick Spens, Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, at the Cooperage Football ground, at 8-30 a.m., today.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH (BOMBAY): Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda will address the representatives of our Sangh, at 9-0 a.m., today, at Bharatmata Cinema, Lalbaug, Bombay. He will be given a reception by the Sangh.

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: 'Brains' Trust' at the Youths' Own Union at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall, at 6-15 p.m., tomorrow (Monday).

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA): The Hon. Secretary writes: Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, who was to preside at the meeing of the Institution for the discussion on "Housing" could not come and hence the meeting has been shifted to Monday, (26th inst.), at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Sri B. M. Patnekar on 'Glory of Saints' in Marathi, at 4-30 p.m., today.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA: 'Foundation Day' Celebration at 4 p.m., today, at Poddar College of Commerce, Matunga. Shri B. M. Shanbhag, Headmaster, Babu Pannalal High School, will preside.

BANATWALLA LOHANA ORPHANAGE: The Function for establishing the "Past and Present Boarders' Union" of The Banatwalla Sukhadwalla and Seth Damodardas Bhagwandas Mavani Lohana Orphanage will be held on Sunday, the 25th August, 1946, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Kanbai's Chawl Orphanage premises, Kandewadi Seth Chunilal Dahayabhai, will preside.

BENGAL CLUB: Twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the Club at the Club Premises, at 7.45 p.m., today, by the Hon'mle Sir Patrick Spens.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Lecture by Mr. V. S. Sastry, London Editor of the Indian Press Association Ltd., at 5 p.m., today, Ram Narain Ruia College Hall, Matunga, on 'The Seeming Contradictions in the British Socialist Movement'.

C. C. I. STAFF UNION: The Staff of the C. C. I. Ltd., adopted the following resolution at a meeting held on 24th August, formulating the following demands: Increase in dearness allowance from 20 p.c. to 40 p.c. with a minimum of Rs. 28; Immediate increment in salary and fixing of grades with efficiency bar; Introduction of a simple Provident Fund with contribution of 8-1/3 per cent of basic salary, with retrospective effect to the old staff.

G. T. S. STRIKE CALLED OFF: The Gen. Secretary Lorry Drivers' Workers' Association writes: A meeting was held at Kamgar Maidan to decide whether to accept or not the arbitration appointed by the Bombay Government in connection with the demands of the G. T. S. Workers. Mr. Mendan presided. Mr. Donde the General Secretary and Mr. Oak of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India spoke. A resolution was unanimously passed accepting the arbitration calling off the strike from 24th August.

SHOPS ACT TO BE RELAXED ON CHATURTHI DAY.

The Director of Information writes: The Government of Bombay has permitted relaxation of some of the closing and working hours provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act for Ganesh Chaturthi on August 29 and 30. The concession granted is for shops selling Ganpati images, flowers, fruits, vegetables, ornamental papers, sweetmeats and cocoanuts. Shops selling Ganapati images will be allowed to stay open till midnight, and others up to 10 p.m., and hawking of Ganapati images only will be permitted after 9 p.m.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7.30 a.m. V. S. Shirgurgar (Sitar) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 D. K. J. Mangalwedhekar (Pakhawaj) 8-45 Garbomandap (G) 9.0 Mohantara Talpade 9-20 Amanat Ali Khan 11-0 Music from Film 11-45 Sangeet Rangbhoomi.

12-15 p.m. Azam Bai (Kolhapur) (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 Krishnarao Ketkar 1-10 Mohammad Rafi 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Mohantara Talpade 4-40 Krishnarao Ketkar 5-0 D. K. J. Mangalwedhekar (Pakhawaj) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Violin Duet 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Dadre Aur Ghazalen 6-30 Mohammad Rafi 6-45 G. S. Yellapurkar 7-0 Dhoop Chhaon 7-30 Azam Bai 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8.30 Air Orchestra 8.45 The Blue Room 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 To Be Announced 10-10 Symphonic Hour.

ALL INDIA WEATHER CHART

POONA, Aug. 24, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall during past 24 hours from June 1, and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours on August 24:—

Ahmedabad 86 75 0.3 24.3 plus 1.4, Baroda 85 75 0.3 37.0, Belgaum 74 67 0.1, 45.6 plus 12.1, BOMBAY 85 77 0.2 51.5 minus 2.4, Colombo 85 75 0.6 14.5 minus 1.8, Delhi 97 81 0 18.1 plus 2.2, Hyderabad (Dn) 86 70 T 14.6 plus 0.1, Hyderabad (Sd) 97 76 0.2 4.1 minus 1.1, Jubbulpore 81 72 0.2 47.1 minus 7.1, Karachi 88 81 0 3.8 minus 1.5, Lahore 92 82 0 14.0 plus 2.7, Madras 97 82 0 9.0 plus 0.2, Mahabaleshwar 64 62 1.9 248.5 plus 40.8, Nagpur 78 72 0.1 41.8 plus 9.9, Patna 91 81 0 14.3 minus 14.2, Poona 81 71 T 16.8 plus 2.7, Sholapur 85 69 T 15.7 plus 4.3, Surat 84 77 0.1 47.3 plus 15.2.

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HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF AUGUST ISSUE:

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MUST REDESIGN PROVINCES
By Dr. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

NEW MATHEMATICS FOR OLD
By Dr. Sir ZIAUDDIN AHMED, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.

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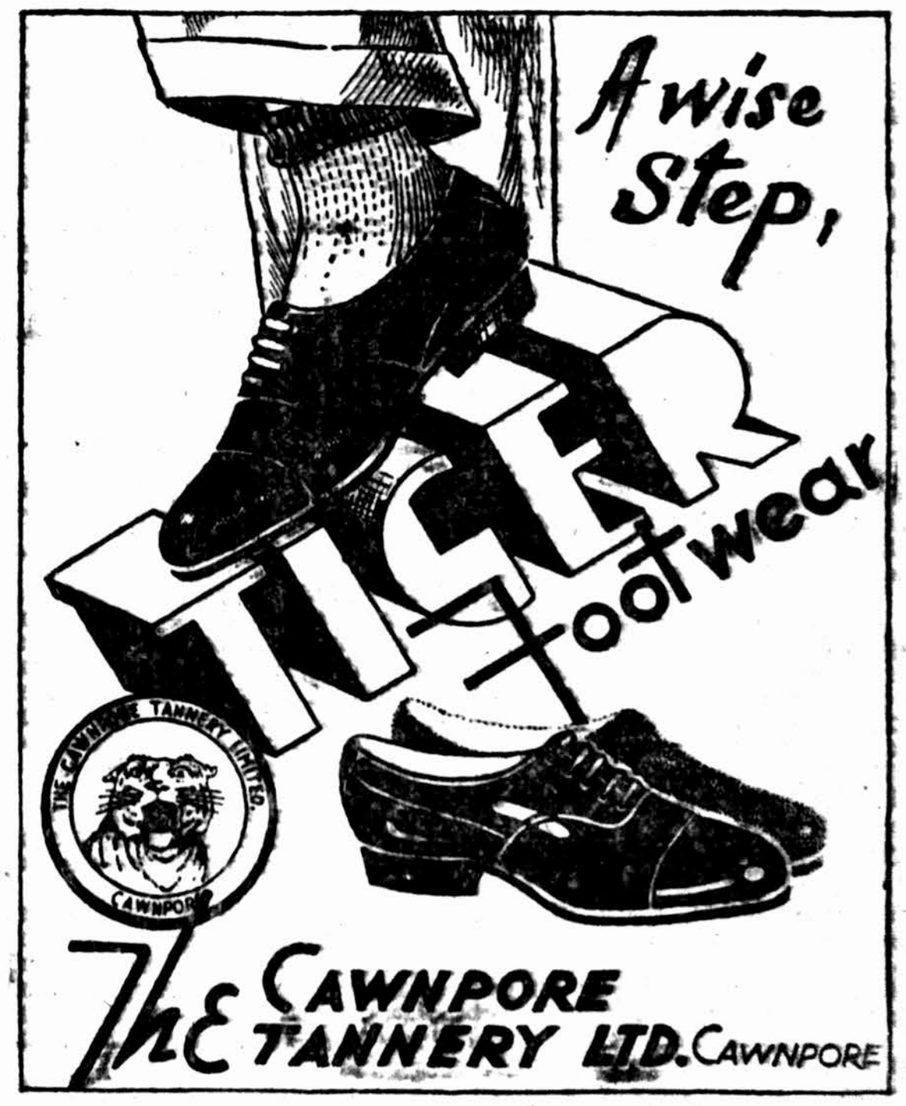

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Telephone Link With Calcutta Restored

NEW DELHI, August 24.

Urgent telephone calls to Calcutta may now be booked by the public between the hours of 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. I. S. T. (6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Calcutta time), says a press note. This time restriction has had to be imposed, as the full complement of staff has not yet been able to attend office.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT LOOTED

CALCUTTA, August 24 : Much valuable equipment and stores of the Congress Medical Mission which has returned from Malaya were destroyed in the Calcutta riots.

The Secretary of the Mission, Captain S. K. Roy, says that the surplus medical gods and equipment brought back from Malaya were stored in the office of the mission in a room in Dr. B. C. Roy's house, and it was decided to distribute them to medical institutions and relief organisations. On August 16, when the Calcutta riots started, says Captain Roy, the office was raided by "some hooligans" and many valuable goods, including two microscopes, office files account books, photographs maps and packing of cases were destroyed or looted.

He adds that ten to fifteen women were forcibly taken away from the locality by hooligans. Some of them were assaulted and were stripped.

He further alleges that political jokes were cut by the Officer in a military jeep when the crowd appealed for help, but they were provided escort to the thana. At the thana also, one police officer said that the looting and stabbing were justified.

A medical relief worker writing in the Calcutta press says that some of the atrocities of the riots make the mind and memory reel. A woman had her breasts cut before she was disembowelled. A man was sliced slowly and skilfully by hooligans in the open street.

PEACE MISSION LEADER KILLED BY GOONDAS

A peace party leader was killed by goondas on Monday afternoon, according to an eye-witness. This occurred in Dharmatola area. Three hooligans rushed their way into a Peace procession, asked by whose permission the procession was taken, and then followed a scuffle in which a leader of the procession was isolated. His leg was broken at the first blow, but he was a man of great toughness and could not be knocked down easily despite brutal beating. He made no attempt to defend himself, and eventually fell down on the pavement. The goondas however, were not satisfied. One of them plunged a knife thrice into his body and another goonda gave the body more lathi blows.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES

CALCUTTA, August 23 (A.P.I.): 2,020 dead bodies have so far been counted in the Calcutta riots, according to official statements made at a press conference held at the Bengal Secretariat today. Upto early last night, 717 dead bodies have been removed from hospitals or streets. About 803 dead bodies were received at the burning ghats, according to the officer in charge of the removal of corpses. In addition, the military have removed 500 bodies from the streets.

The officer added that the police, independent of his organisation, were also at work collecting dead bodies from houses in the affected areas, but he did not know what their total was.

The number of persons arrested during the disturbances upto midnight of 22nd August was 1,078.

The spokesman added that the exodus of persons out of Calcutta was still proceeding. He reckoned that about 90,000 persons had already left Howrah. The exodus from Sealdah had begun today.

BRITISH, INDIAN AND GURKHA TROOPS EMPLOYED

Brigadier Six-Smith, the officiating area commander, who has been in charge of military operations in Calcutta in aid of the civil power during the riots, gave the conference an account of the operations.

G. O. C., Eastern Command, Lt. General F. R. R. Cucher who was also present, told the conference that the Army had collected 500 corpses from the streets for disposal.

British, Indian and Gurkha troops were employed to restore order, besides other help which the military had given in the way of escort, transport etc. The Brigadier said that the army did not expect any arouble before August 16.

M. A. DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES' STRIKE CALLED OFF

The strike of the employess of the Military Accounts Department in Bengal has been called off "in view of the grave situation in Calcutta."

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Federation of All India Military Accounts unions made this announcement today.

Situation Improves In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (A.P.I.): The situation in Calcutta shows definite signs of further improvement, it was officially stated at a press conference to-day. There has been no serious incident reported during the last 48 hours and steps for the recovery of looted properties are being continued.

Prohibitory Orders In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug 24. (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has issued an order prohibiting any procession or public Assembly or the carrying of any lathi or other weapons by any person within Calcutta or its suburbs.

The prohibition in respect of public assemblies will not however apply to worshippers assembling for Id prayers in any open space or mosque between 6 a.m. and noon on the day on which Id is celebrated. No such person assembling for Id worship shall, however, carry any latni or other weapon, adds the order.

TENSE SITUATION IN DACCA

DACCA, Aug. 24, (API): Thirteen persons have been killed and thirty-four injured since the communal riots started here.

Seventeen injured were admitted to the Mitford Hospital yesterday. Of them, two have sustained buck-shot wounds alleged to have been inflicted by a private individual at Shajialnagar. This morning two persons were stabbed, one at Chadnighat and other near the Munsiff's Court.

Incendiarism involved a large area in Nawabganj comprising many shops and houses which have been completely devastated. The Dacca ice factory on Johnson Road was attacked and set on fire twice yesterday afternoon and one of the employees was stabbed. The fire brigade extinguished the fire on both occasions after damage had been done

The town is facing food shortage. The district magistrate is taking action under the preventive sections of the criminal procedure code against persons on border line areas where brick-batting had occurred.

U. P. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST OUTBREAKS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 24, (API): The Provincial Government in a circular addressed to the District Magistrates in the province direct them 'to remain vigilant and take immediate action' in case of a communal outbreak

The Government have stressed the need for the formation of peace committees in every town to maintain communal concord and harmony.

All South-Bound Trains From Madras Cancelled

Egmore Looks Desolate As Hour For Strike Approaches

MADRAS, August 24 (A.P.I.): All rail traffic on the South Indian Railway covering 2,500 miles will come to a complete standstill from zero hour tonight, when the South Indian Railway Union, whose membership exceeds 20,000 and the Station Masters' Union with a strength of 1,500, go on a general strike.

A bare minimum of goods trains will be run to carry essential foodstuffs.

For the first time for several years all southbound trains from Madras both at the Central Station and Egmore were cancelled this evening.

The Malabar Express and the Blue Mountain Express which run on the M and S. M. lines upto Jolarpet did not start today.

The Malabar express due to arrive in Madras this morning arrived late in the evening, as it was stopped at Coimbatore last night.

The Egmore station which used to be most lively and crowded in the evening, looks desolate with only a number of steel helmeted railway police on bandobust duty.

Special police patrol trains have been arranged to run from section to section both night and day to guard the permanent way.

The situtaion is quiet.

INCREASES FOR LOYALISTS

The General Manager of the South Indian Railway has sanctioned substantial increases to all loyal workers and staff of the railway "who work under arduous circumstances, until the position is again reviewed."

Those getting Rs. 30 and below are given cent per cent increase; those getting between Rs. 31 and Rs. 100 are given 66-2/3 percent increase; those between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 are given 33-1/3 percent and those drawing above Rs. 250 are given 20 percent.

NO BOOK FOR INDIA

COLOMBO, Aug. 24 (A.P.I.): The Acting General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railways announces that on a notification from the South Indian Railway, goods and parcels for India will not be accepted for transport by rail until further advice.

INOPPORTUNE MOVE

MADRAS, Aug. 24, (API): "The proposed railway strike is very inopportune and very ill-advised at a time when we have been passing through a great crisis with regard to food," said Mr. T. Prakasam, Prime Minister, in the Madras Assembly this evening.

So far as the members of the Government are concerned, said Mr. Prakasam, it has become our duty to interfere and do all that was possible to prevent a strike of this nature. Workers and leaders should know the responsibility of a strike of this nature at this juncture would be upon them.

The Premier added: "Even now at this last hour I am making an appeal to the workers and their leaders to consider well before they start the strike. They must know who are the people affected and what are the points in dispute and whether they cannot be settled by adjudication or conciliation. All this has been resorted to."

Mr. Prakasam concluded: "Charged with the duty of carrying on this Government and as the trouble that is coming concerns us, it is our duty to see that every help is given for the purpose of enabling food to be carried from Madras to the destination.

For that purpose we are obliged to make special arrangements and if the trains fail and cannot carry the foodstuff, special arrangements have to be made to carry food by other means to their destination. Next to food, people look to newspapers. We have to make some special arrangements for newspapers as well. We shall do our best in a day or two to enable the newspaper parcel to be carried to their destination."

The House adjourned till September 2.

CURFEW FOLLOWS RIOT IN DELHI

One Killed And 30 Injured In Armed Clashes

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (A.P.I.): One person is reported to have died and some 30 injured tonight in Pahari Dhiraj in stray assaults and clashes, between groups armed with lathis and knives, following false rumours of trouble in Chandni Chowk, Fatehpuri and other areas.

An official report stated that 15 persons were injured in the riot and added that curfew from 10-30 p.m. to 4-30 a.m. was imposed and orders were issued under section 144, Cr.P.C. prohibiting the public from assembling in streets for three days.

Enquiries made late at night showed that 16 injured persons were brought to Irwin Hospital. One of them had died before admission. More injured people were being brought to the Sadar Bazar police station and from there removed to the Irwin Hospital.

All was reported quiet after 11-30 p.m.

PUNJABI-KASHMIRI CLASH

SRINAGAR, Aug. 24 (A.P.I.): Five people were injured in a clash between Punjabis and Kashmiris at Pahalgam, a popular health resort in Kashmir. Nine people are reported to have been arrested and police reinforcements have rushed from Srinagar.

PARIS CONFERENCE TO LAST TILL NOVEMBER

OSLO, August 24 (Reuter): The Norwegian Foreign Minister told the press on his return from Paris today that the Paris Conference would last until November, although there was still some chance that the delegations would arrive at definite results before then.

CLASH OF WILLS OVER DARDANELLES

NEW YORK, August 24 (APA): All the noisy acrimony of the Paris Peace Conference so far has been concerned with trifles compared with the clash of wills between the Western Powers and Russia which has been going on behind the closed doors of Foreign offices.

The great powers are locked in a test of strength over one of the oldest issues of world politics—the Dardanelles.

The issue is this: Russia has served demands on Turkey, the guardian of the Straits—besides the Dardanelles these include the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmara—which neither Turkey nor the Western Powers find acceptable.

These are: First, the Black Sea Powers alone take over control of the Straits and second, that Russia and Turkey jointly assume their defence.

The Black Sea Powers are Bulgaria, Rumania, Russia and Turkey and, as the first two are now firmly in the Russian orbit, Turkey would become a permanent minority of one in any Dardanelles Council.

The second demand would mean that Russia would move in next to Turkey in the military occupation of the shores of the Straits.

The junior partner in such an arrangement would have little chance to hold his own.

Acceptance of these terms would mean fulfilment of a dream which Russian rulers have had since Peter the Great, three and a half centuries ago, determined to break through the bonds of land and ice that hold Russia from unhindered access to the Seven Seas.

The United States, Britain and France have ranged themselves behind Turkey in opposing the thrust through the Straits. They are not opposing all Russian desires, however.

They are willing to alter the existing regime for control of the Straits embodied in the Montreux Convention of 1936, so as considerably to facilitate the movement of Soviet and other warships and merchantmen between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. But they want to do this within the framework of the United Nations and the Montreux Convention.

The question worrying the other capitals is how much in earnest is the Kremlin in its demands, how far Stalin is prepared to go in pressing them, whether this means a "show down" or just the beginning of bargaining.

SOVIET CLAIM.

MOSCOW, Aug. 24, (A. P. A.): Prof. E. Adamov, writing in "Izvestia", claims that "historical facts show that Russia in its time possessed rights" in the Dardanelles.

Referring to the Russian proposal that Soviet Union be granted joint control with Turkey over the Straits entry to the Black Sea, Prof. Adamov added: "The Soviet proposal for reconstruction of the Montreux Convention is fully founded on reason and historically justified. This proposal will remove the interference of non-Black Sea Powers in the regime of the Straits which, during their age-old history, has made it impossible to establish peace and security on the Black Sea and in the Straits."

BEVIN-ATTLEE TALKS

LONDON, Aug. 24, (Reuter): The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who is returning to London from Paris today for a few days will, it is believed in informed quarters here, have as his main purpose a talk this week-end with the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, on the following questions:

(1) The situation created by the refusal of Britain, the United States and Turkey to agree to the Soviet proposals for revision of the status of the Black Sea Straits;

(2) The crisis with Yugoslavia;

(3) The lack of progress at the Paris Conference; and

(4) The situation in Palestine.

One result of Mr. Bevin's return may be a final decision on the question of Jewish representations at the forthcoming London Conference on Palestine, due to be held in the first ten days of September, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

These questions and the general international situation which results from them may be discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday or Wednesday.

South African Indian Issue At Paris

UKRAINE'S REFERENCE TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Retort To Australian Illustration Of Racial Harmony In Union

PARIS, August 24, (Reuter): A brief clash between the delegates from South Africa, Australia and the Ukraine over minorities, particularly the Indian minorities, disturbed the debate in the Political and Territorial Commission for Rumania to-day

The Commission was discussing Australia's proposal to recognise the principle of human rights, calling for the insertion in the preamble of a clause expressing "principles of peace justice and equity' and "securing to all persons human rights and the fundamental freedoms without distinction of race, sex, language or religion."

Col. W. R. Hodgson, who has taken over the leadership of the Australian delegation in the absence of Dr. Herbert Evatt, who has returned home, pointed to the manner in which South Africa has "satisfactorily" settled its minority problems and referred to racial harmony in the Union.

Col. Hodgson paid a thribute to South Africa, saying it was a country where the minority question had been settled. They must write into the preamble a clear recognition that the fundamental freedoms would be respected. "Let this principle be one of the foundation stones of the treaty," he said.

As an illustration of the achievement of racial harmony I would mention the Union of South Africa whose delegation is sitting opposite me", said Col. Hodgson.

UKRAINE TAKES UP CUDGELS

Prof. Petrovsky (Ukraine) took up the Australian illustration of South Africa. "Unfortunately I do not think the example conclusive," he said. "All of us watch the world Press and have seen references recently to the distrubances in South Africa. There is oppression of minorities, particularly of Indians. The Indian question in South Africa will be the subject of discussions by the United Nations."

Mr. W. Parminter (South Africa) at once took up the Ukrainian criticism. "The Ukraine has referred to the Indian problem in South Africa and said there was repression there" said Mr. Parminter.

He added, 'Only after the discussions at the United Nations can any opinion be formed and if we take up time every time a delegate feels he wants to drag in some domestic question, we will never get far with the work."

The subject was threupon dropped and the Commission went on with its discussion of the Australian proposal for the fundamental freedoms.

America Out To Halt Soviet Expansion!

Notes To Russia And Satellite States

End Of Era Of Concessions: New Turn In Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, (Reuter): Behind the spate of United States Notes to Russia and Soviet-influenced States this week, there is evidence of a new American Foreign Policy aimed at drawing a line beyond which "Russian expansionism" cannot go without risking a collission with the United States, Cables Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's special correspondent.

DEPARTURE FROM TRADITION

Well-informed quarters here consider these diplomatic strokes to be the outcome of a reorientation of American policy agreed upon by President Truman in consultation with his top diplomatic and military advisers just before leaving on his vacation cruise last week.

Qualified observers here believe that those responsible for forming American Foreign Policy regard the forcing down of United States planes in Yugoslavia as only one of a series of incidents planned by Russia with the following three objects:

Firstly, Russian diplomacy is feeling out for "soft spots" in the United States diplomatic front wherever Russian and American interests are at variance all along the perimeter of the Russian influenced world from Poland to Korea.

Secondly, Russia is seeking to wrest the leadership of Western Europe and Asia from the United States by discrediting the United States' strength; and

Thirdly, Russia is endeavouring to force the United States to withdraw from Europe at first diplomatically and then militarily playing on the alarms and fears of sensitive American opinion and the desire of the American people to see their men in the occupation forces come home and playing also on the willingness of the Political Opposition to President Truman to exploit such sentiments in the election year.

ERA OF CONCESSION ENDS

Having assessed this as the Russian position, the moulders of American policy here are now engaged in demonstrating that there are no soft spots along the United States diplomatic front and that the era of concession marked by the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences is over.

The State Department backed up its Notes with deliberately planted "leakages" of information attributed to "high authorities" in off the record statements that the United States would not remain aloof if Russia or Russia-Allied States tried any direct action either in the Dardanelles or Trieste.

President Truman has not only decided on a new and more positive foreign policy—probably more realistic and more interventionist in its relations to Europe than any adopted by any American President in time of peace—but he is supporting it with a new technique which had for a long time previously been opposed by the State Department—"show of force."

DIPLOMACY BACKED BY FORCE

Officials here describe the visit of the giant aircraft carrier "Franklin D. Roosevelt" and the accompanying United States fleet to the Mediterranean as a naval demonstration of force designed to back up the new diplomacy, both at the Peace Conference and in relation to the Dardanelles controversy.

There has been considerable alarm here at the weakness of the United States in Europe. The Yugoslav incident could give the United States an excuse for strengthening and remobilising its depleted air forces on the continent, but this is not yet contemplated as naval forces can be moved to back up the occupying armies with greater ease.

If the series of Eastern European incidents continue to increase the present tension, President Truman is unofficially reported to be willing to back up United States diplomacy even to the point of convening Congress in a special session this autumn and asking for legislation revising the selective service system and enabling trained reserves to be called into service.

S. AFRICA TO ESTABLISH JUTE INDUSTRY

JOHANNESBURG, August 24 (Reuter): One result of the rupture of trade relations between India and South Africa which came into effect on July 17, will be the establishment of a jute industry in the Union, where there are vast tracts of the country suitable for jute and other fibres according to observers here.

Jute goods and edible oil are the commodities mainly affected by the trade break.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuter): The editor of the 'Free Press' Journal of Bombay and one of Indian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, Mr. S. Sadanand, left London tonight for India by air.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Views

★

Edward And Taj Talkies: 2nd: Week

KRISHNA LEELA

Lakhmidas Anand's mythological picture sets out to give to the love of Radha and Krishna its proper spiritual value. At the same time, it preaches Krishna's gospel of "Duty before Love" in the scenes where Krishna remains immune to the Satyagraha offered by Radha and her 'sakhis' while he is on his way to conquer the evil Kansa.

With Kanan Devi singing the lyrics of Kamal Das Gupta with full-throated melody, this picture is a joy to the ear. The gorgeous sets make it a delight also to the eye and mind.

Paresh Bannerjee plays Krishna with becoming grace. The picture was directed by Debaki Bose.

★

Krishna: 2nd Week

FLOWER-LIKE LOVE

NARGIS, the first venture of Famous Picture, is a tender love story akin to the Nargis flower growing on the Himalayan slopes, and gazing upwards at the sky in eternal fidelity. Thus was the love of Shanti and Shyam. Though the victims of jealousy and malice their beauteous love triumphed over all the barriers confronting it.

The faithful lovers are played by Nargis and Rehman. Others in the cast are David, Shah Nawaz, Pratimadevi and Baby Tabassum.

★

Imperial: 33rd Week

"RATTAN" RUNS ON

Highlighted by the melodies of Madhok and the vocalism of Zohra used in play-back for the heroine, Jamuna Productions' RATTAN has clicked extremely well with audiences.

The picture indicts the archaic social custom which forced youth to marry the partners chosen for them by their parents. The film ends on a note of pathos when the heroine, forced into a love-less marriage with a man old enough to be her father, eventually ties in the arms of her young lover.

Swarnalata and Karan Dewan enact the roles of the ill-fated lovers.

Is Film-Making In India An Art?

I do not think it requires much imagination to voice forth a clear NO to the above question.

CRAFT NOT ART

Film-making, in this country, is at the stage when it may be described merely as a craft. A piece of work that merits the title of Art, demands a mind and imagination. Unfortunately, most local film products reveal the sad fact that their makers possess neither quality!

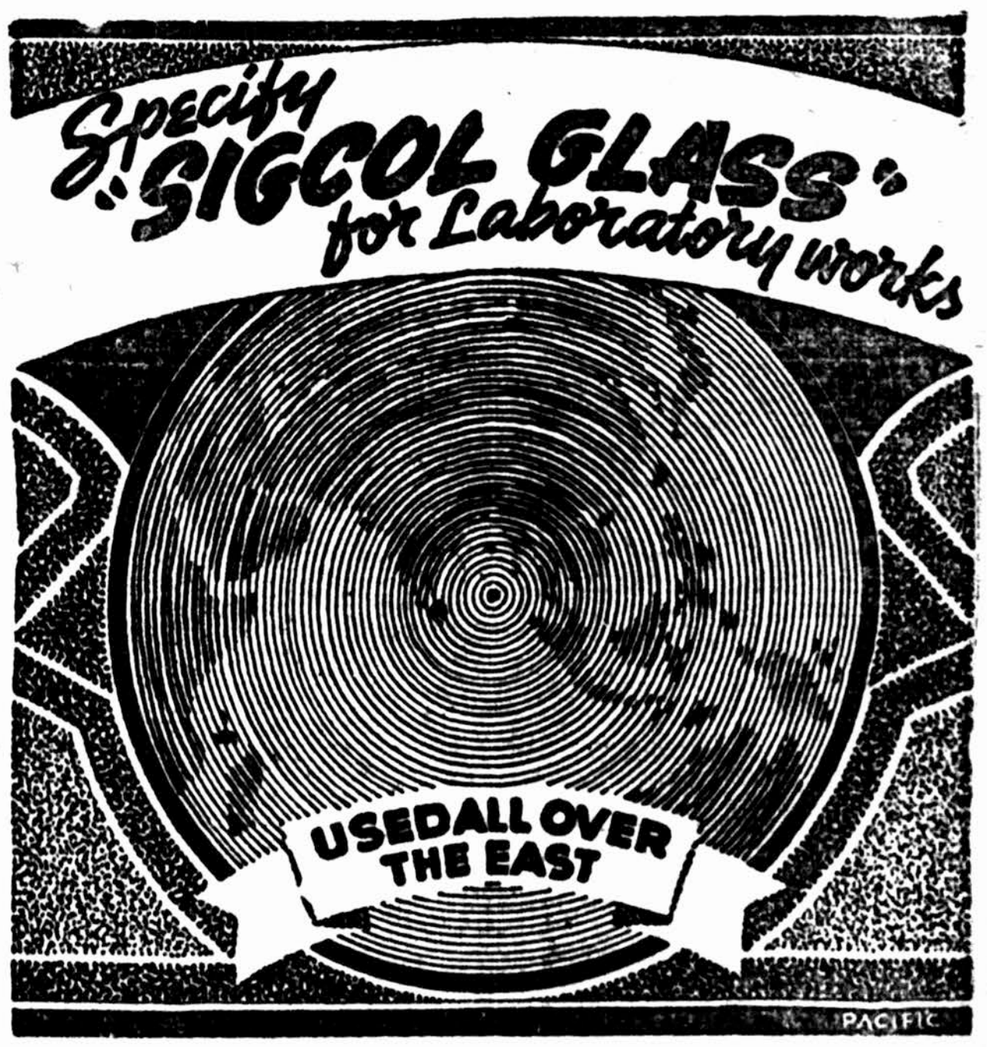
The chief blame may be laid at the door of the directors most of whom make no effort to be 'artistic' but some feeble efforts to be 'arty'. Then again, our producers accept scenarios based on old success formulae, and these scripts are straightway made, in the most mechanical fashion, by directors who are like automata.

★

FILM FACTORIES

Most of our studios have become "film-factories" which turn our inartistic pictures in rapid succession.

The stars who act for these 'factories' are as mechanical as the place they work in. Their shadows are either too lifeless, or too falsely gay. For them it is always extremes, never the happy medium. Over-acting or under-playing repose contentedly in their bag of tricks. The word RESTRAINT is thrown out to the four winds!



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Want to purchase one to two acres (5,000 to 10,000 Sq. Yds.) land in Factory Area in Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Bombay and Calcutta. Correspond Gulati & Co., Ltd., 50, Mayo Road, Lahore. (9370)

Wanted on long lease lands or buildings for Cinema Halls, Hotels, and Bank Offices and other buildings in Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore and Lucknow. Correspond Gulati and Co., Ltd., 50, Mayo Road, Lahore. (9369)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents or Wholesale Dealers. Apply distinctly for terms. Conditions and samples to the Diamond Button Mfg. Co., 40/41, Tantibazar, Dacca (Bengal). (3154)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RLY.—NOTICE
BOMBAY POONA TRAIN SERVICE

Additional Express trains providing I, II and III class accommodation (including a Restaurant Car for Upper Class Passengers) will run between Bombay and Poona as follows:—

(1) Bombay to Poona on WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1946.

Bombay V.T.	Dep.	16.35 hrs.
Lonavla	Arr.	18.33 „
Kirkee	„	19.24 „
Poona	„	19.35 „

No additional train will run on FRIDAY, the 30th AUGUST, 1946.

(2) Poona to Bombay on MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1946.

Poona	Dep.	8.20 hrs.
Kirkee	„	8.28 „
Lonavla	„	9.18 „
Khandala	„	9.28 „
Kalyan	Arr.	10.44 „
Dadar	„	11.17 „
Bombay V.T.	„	11.40 „

Upper class tickets and reservation tickets for both the above trains will be issued from 10 hours on the day previous to the date of running of the train. 9403

PLEASE CONSULT AT ONCE

S. L. THOSAR, Income Tax Consultant, at 495-97, Kalbadevi Road for Sales Tax returns to be submitted on or before 31st Aug. 1946. (T.N. 22997).

Belgian Fascist Escapes From Spain

MADRID, Aug. 23, (Reuter). The Spanish Government tonight informed the Belgian Embassy that Leon Degrelle Rex (Belgian Fascist) leader left Spanish territory during Wednesday night.

No information as to where or how Degrelle left Spain was given in the Spanish note to the Embassy and none was available here tonight. It was thought that he might have taken some ship in Bilbao.

Degrelle had been ordered to leave Spain within eight days. In December, 1944, he was sentenced to death in his absence by a Brussels tribunal.

KHALSA COLLEGE MUSIC CIRCLE: Second Programme of the Circle at 4 p.m., today, in the College Hall. Programme will be of Variety Entertainments only (dance, light and classical music).

CHANGE OVER TO

VIKRAM BALM STICK

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5,000 PEOPLE'S ARTISTES

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9-30 to 12-30, 2-30 to 5 p.m.

NEXT FRIDAY AT

CAPITOL

BASIC EDUCATION IN FREE INDIA

Gandhiji Says Nai Talimi Will Prosper Under New Govt.

WARDHAGANJ, August 24 (API).—Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the Hindustani Talimi Sangha teachers trainees last night, said: "Shortly we are going to have our Government and so our basic eddcation which is national education as well, will prosper. Therein we need harmonious blending of our body, intelligence, mind and soul."

The training college has on its rolls 76 trainees including 26 ladies. There are Government scholars from Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, Madras and C. P. besides 20 lady scholars of the Kasturba trust who are taking instructions to enable them to conduct such training institutions in their respective provinces.

One teacher student asked why manual labour occupied so prominent a place in this education. "By manual labour you can build up your body and help to train your intelligence and also develop your spiritual strength", said Mahatma Gandhi in reply.

"In other curricula you will not find such harmony between body, intellect and soul" added Gandhiji. "By Nai Talim you have to educate future youths by training them in basic education and develop them all round for national service. You must be self-reliant by growing your own food and satisfy your requirements by manual labour coupled with intelligence."

Mahatma Gandhi concluded: "Imbibe the true spirit of the education for national service and spread it when you go out. You must be modest, polite and useful so that people will like it. I wish you would fulfil my expectations."

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SHROFF PREVAILS OVER JAINI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Although none of the eight quarter-finals decided this evening were stretched into the decider, there were a couple of good performances in the Men's Singles event. Shroff, the holder after being down 6-13 in the first game rallied magnificently to level the score without dropping any point and proceeded to win it eventually with the score at 17-16. In the next game Jaini was outplayed and scored only nine points.

In another quarter-final Ramesh Desai accounted for Chabria in two straight games, but the match was far more interesting as the game score indicates, with the loser just failing to take the issue into the decider.

The following are the results:—

Women's Doubles, Quarter-finals:—Mrs. B. Castelino and Miss H. Dubash beat Miss P. M. Jhaveri and Miss K. Sidhwa 15-4, 15-5; Miss P. D. Shroff and Miss Dastur beat Mrs. R. Soman and Mrs. Malhotra 15-1, 15-7; Miss M. R. Chinoy and Miss F. Talyarkhan beat Miss S. Muloobhoy and Mrs. Nasikwala 15-2, 15-4; Miss A. R. Vimadalal and Miss M. R. Vimadalal beat Mrs. G. M. Jayakar and Mrs. M. J. Pinto 15-6, 15-8.

Men's Singles, Quarter-finals: R. D. Desai beat B. C. Chabria 15-13, 15-14; B. D. Shroff beat S. L. Jaini 17-16, 15-9; Charanjit beat Bala Ullal 15-13, 15-13; A. V. Ullal beat B. P. Koppikar 15-11, 15-9.

The following is Sunday's programme:

JUNIOR BOYS' SINGLES—FINALS.
4-30 p.m. M. K. Bhopardikar v. N. Patgaonkar.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS
5 p.m. Mrs. R. Soman and Mrs. Malhotra v. Miss A. R. Vimadalal and Miss M. R. Vimadalal.

JUNIOR GIRLS' SINGLES—FINALS
5-30 p.m. Miss M. Heramjal v. Miss Minnie J. Kanga.

PROFESSIONAL SINGLES—FINALS
6 p.m. L. G. Salve v. Popatlal Mohanlal.

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS
6-30 p.m. R. D. Desai v. B. D. Shroff.
7 p.m. Charanjit v. A. V. Ullal.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS
7-30 p.m. Miss M. R. Chinoy and Miss F. Talyarkhan v. Mrs B. Castelino and Miss H. Dubash.

Govt. Precautions During Sind Assembly Session

KARACHI, Aug. 24, (A. P. I.). When the Sind Assembly meets on September 5 to consider the no-confidence motion against the present Ministry, the Sind Government will adopt all possible measures to preserve peace in Karachi, said the Chief Secretary Mr. A. P. Lemesurier addressing a press conference today. He said that Section 144 Cr. P. C. may be enforced banning any demonstration on the occasion.

Referring to the Sind Muslim League programme to hold elections of office-bearers of the Council and other conferences at the Iddgah Maidan at Karachi during the week the Sind Assembly is in session, the Chief Secretary added that the Government would adopt strong measures to prevent any mischief anywhere in the province.

NEXT THURSDAY

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H. G. Wells: A Personal Tribute

By Dr. Syud Hossain

I knew H. G. Wells rather well during the years I was in England.

We both belonged to the National Liberal Club in London, and I was frequently a week-end guest at his lovely country home at Dunmow. The week-end house parties of Wells were rather an institution in those days, and one looked forward to them. They were full of fun as well as stimulation.

He would usually collect about a dozen congenial spirits. During the day a great part of the time was spent by the guests out of doors. They went out for walks singly or in twos or threes, or sat and talked, or read, in the garden. Most of the younger people, and Wells invariably belonged himself among them, played a special kind of improvised ball game.

A Great Conversationalist

But it was the evenings that one looked forward to, when, after dinner, the guests moved into the drawing room and, around an open fire place, with crackling logs, launched into conversation. From beginning to end, the whole atmosphere was one of informality and relaxation. But the conversations were apt to be memorable. They ranged over literature, politics, religion, internationalism, science and almost every other topic of human interest and value.

Many distinguished persons, eminent in their respective fields, participated in the discussions, but Wells stands out in my memory for his versatility and energy. He was a great conversationalist, and he had both wit and humour. Unlike Bernard Shaw, however, Wells was a very poor public speaker. He had neither the voice nor the presence for the platform.

No one could come in contact with Wells without being struck by his tireless intellectual curiosity, his penetrating intelligence, his contempt for mental confusion, and his disinterested passion for humanity.

I had many and bitter arguments with him over British rule in India—sometimes rather explosive ones—but it never affected our friendship. He despised all Imperialism, but he seemed to think that the mere liquidation of British Imperialism would not be enough. Even in those early days—I am talking of before the first world war—his mind was preoccupied with the idea of organising the world as a unit, in terms of political, economic and social decency. He hated greed and exploitation; but he also despised ignorance and superstition.

A Standing Quarrel

Wells and I both attended the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments in 1921. After the Conference he wrote a book entitled "Washington And The Riddle of Peace." In this book he had a chapter, "oSome Stifled Voices", dealing with countries like India which had not been given a fair or adequate hearing at that international conference; and in the course of it he reported a dinner-table conversation he had with me in Washington.

He wrote: "Whenever Mr. Hossain and I discuss British rule, our conversation invariably ends in a kind of a polite quarrel. He more and more treats me as though I was the British Government, and I more and more respond as though I 'was' the British Government!.....However now that the dinner is over I am free to confess that Mr. Hossain's argument.... is a very strong argument indeed."

I never saw Wells again for many years—until 1937, when I visited England. He invited me to lunch at his homes in Regents Park, and I spent the better part of the day with him.

My book "Gandhi: Saint And Statesman" had just recently come out. He told me he had read the book, and then, very simply: "You know I am not sympathetic to Gandhi." It was Wells's ineradicable conviction that humanity could only eventually be saved by Reason not by Mysticism. He also in those days believed that man could harness science, with its infinite possibilities, for his own redemption. He lived to be bitterly disillusioned by the prostitution of science in the last global war.

Crusader For Truth

I last saw him when he last visited the United States a few years ago. It was while he was there that he sent me a spontaneous message after reading a monograph I had written on racial and religious intolerance entitled "What Price Tolerance?" He wrote: "Your little book is clear and magnificent."

There can be no doubt that the world is the poorer by the death of H G. Wells.

He was an incorruptible Crusader for Truth, and one of the truly universal minds of his age.

Ethiopian Claim For Reparations

PARIS, Aug. 24, (Reuter): Ethiopia is claiming £100 per head for her loss of life, caused by the Italian invasion of their country, writes Sylvain Manget, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. The dead are given as 760,000 the claim as part of the reparations bill submitted to the Paris Conference, amounting to about 185 million sterling.

GUR TO BE REMOVED FROM RATION LIST

It is authoritatively learnt that the Government of Bombay will very shortly remove 'gur' (jaggery) from the list of rationed articles.

During the Hindu and Muslim festivals like Gaanapati Utsav and 'Idd', which are now approaching, jaggery is consumed in greater quantities. Besides repeated requests have already been made to the Government to withdraw control on jaggery It appears that the Government have decided to accede to the public demand

Govt. Assurance To Sweetmeat Dealers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A deputation on behalf of the retail sweetmeat dealers of Bombay led by Mr. K F. Nariman, waited on Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, this afternoon and urged that they be given separate quotas of sugar, barley flour, gram flour and maize flour for making their preparations

The retailers, it is stated, are now getting supplies of these commodities from whole-salers; but as they fall far short of the retailers' requirements, the deputation urged the Supply Minister for sanctioning separate quotas

Mr. Desai, it is learnt, suggested that the retail sweetmeat dealers should form a separate association of their own and get it registered as a co-operative society. He, however assured them that Government would consider all petitions coming from such a registered body.

Mahableshwar Mosque

Mr. Haji Adab, Mu-awalli of Mahableshwar Mosque writes:—

"We have been necessitated to make this common appeal for a good cause and whoever participates in it will definitely be rewarded by the Almighty for "God loveth a cheerful giver

In the popular hill station of Mahableshwar a house belonging to the Jumma Masjid has totally been destroyed, hence the Masjid expenses cannot be met with in these hard days The small poor class community people are unable to raise funds for the reconstruction of the same at an approximate cost of Rs. 8,000.

It is our earnest belief as well as a request that many will induce charitable trustees and friends to contribute generously and wholeheartedly

Contributions will gratefully be acknowledged by the undersigned.

BOMBAY SEND OFF TO SOFIA KHAN

Services To Freedom Movement Eulogised

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mrs. Sofia Khan, President of the Azad Mahila Sangh, who will be leaving shortly for Peshawar, where the presence of her husband is needed, was the recipient of a hearty send-off at a public meeting of women held this evening at the Khalsa College Hall under the auspices of the Sangh Mrs. Hansa Mehta presided

Glowing tributes to her services in various fields of national activity were paid by a number of speakers including Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who expressed the hope that Mrs Sofia Khan would continue her active work in the cause of the country even at Peshwar and would do her best to spread political awakening among the backward women of that province

Mrs. Sofia Khan thanking for the honour done her, appealed to women not to lag behind men in any sphere of national work. 'Future historians should not be afforded any opportunity for judging that the contribution of women to the achievement of national independence was smaller than that of men." she said.

Mrs Sofia Khan was presented on behalf of the Sangh a silver casket containing an address eulogising her numerous national activities.

She was profusely garlanded on behalf of various institutions and by various women

British Officer Charged With Collaboration

LONDON Aug 24, (Reuter): Major Cecil Boon, R.A.S.C., will be tried by a Court Martial here on Tuesday on 11 charges of collaborating with the Japanese in Hongkong while acting as Liaison Officer at a prisoner of war camp, the War Office announced today.

B.P.C.C. Reception To Mahendra Pratap

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public reception will be accorded on arrival to Raja Mahendra Pratap, who is coming to Bombay for the first time. He will be arriving in Bombay on Tuesday by the Frontier Mail which is scheduled to reach Bombay Central Station at 11-50 A.M. Public bodies and commercial associations wishing to join the reception are requested to contact the B.P.C.C

Congress Sevikas and Volunteers are required to be at the station at 1 a.m. in their uniform

Stole Yacht To Rescue Nazi P.O.W.

DOVER, Aug. 24 (Reuter): Pretty dark-haired Mrs. Doris Violet Blake aged 25, was at Dover today remanded till Thursday next on a charge of stealing yacht "Lalun"

It was stated there would probably be another charge.

Mrs. Blake and a German prisoner of war named Alexander Todt of the Africa Corps crossed to Calais in the yacht earlier this week. They were sent back to England under escort and arrived last night.

Enrolment Of Peace Brigade Volunteers

AHMEDABAD, Aug 24 (A. P. I.): The enrolment of volunteers for Peace Brigade suggested by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, during his recent visit to Ahmedabad is proceeding. About 1,500 volunteers have been enrolled by the Congress and about 600 volunteers by the Muslim League. These volunteers will be trained by a retired police officer Khan Bahadur Nadirsha Shroff.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF CURFEW

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24 (A. P. I.): Curfew is being strictly enforced in Ahmedabad. 45 persons were arrested last night and 27 persons on the previous night for breach of Curfew.

Dr. Keskar In Dewas Junior

(From Our Correspondent)

DEWAS, (Junior Branch, C.I.), August 24.

Dr. Keskar, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, addressed a crowded meeting in Shri Malhar Smriti Mandir, when on his way to Mani from Indore. He expressed satisfaction that the movement of responsible Government was taking momentous in Indian States and appealed to the Rulers to grant civil liberties and responsible Government to their people. He said that the Congress was not against the rulers but was against the form of Government in the States. He asked the people to organise themselves and remain disciplined.

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Jawahar On Task Ahead

CONGRESS OUT TO GIVE FINISHING TOUCHES TO FREEDOM MOVEMENT

BOMBAY, August 24 (A.P.I.): "We shall solve the terrific problems that face us, because we have developed the strength and confidence to do so. We shall gain freedom from all foreign control", says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a special message to the "Forum" August anniversary number, on the eve of the Congress taking office at the centre.

Pandit Nehru adds: "It is a more difficult matter to gain freedom from internal obstruction, inhibition, prejudice and outworn ideas. Yet that too, we will ultimately gain, because I believe that India has a new vitality which nothing can suppress. "But much", he says, "will necessarily depend on the path we choose and the methods we adopt. If that path is crooked, it means not only delay but a certain degradation. If that way is one of all talk and strong language only without constructive effort and discipline, that also means delay and superficiality."

Pandit Nehru emphasises the importance of discipline unity of effort hard work and long perspectives and says "Thus will we justify 1942 and put finishing touches in the months to come."

He says the history of the Congress is the history of the freedom movement in India beginning in a small way gaining strength and tempo till ultimately it reached the heights of 1942. He adds that the 1942 movement was a fully matured freedom movement in which the masses showed their capacity for organised action and sacrifice, even though bereft of their normal leadership.

CARETAKER'S HERITAGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

retaining their membership of the Working Committee.

FUTURE OF GOVT. BENCHERS.

The question of the nominated bloc in the Central Assembly is a pertinent one and is under discussion here. The members of the bloc were nominated by the expanded Executive Council and many of them may join the opposition under the new setup. The Government of India Act, however, makes no provision under which the nominated non-officials could be asked to resign against their will and earlier than the expiry of the life of the Central Assembly itself. Sixteen non-officials, though nominated, are not bound to vote for Government. By becoming His Majesty's Government, Congress with the Government bloc of 24 and the Congress Assembly party numbering 60, will have a comfortable majority in the Central Assembly. The question of adverse vote against the Government therefore, can safely be ruled out.

The new Government will be faced with a really Herculean task. With the Muslim League on war-path, its task as far as law and order is concerned will not be a bed of roses. Although law and order will fall within the Provincial domain, the Governor General has a special responsibility for good government of the country.

Furthermore with the Congress in office in nine provinces its representatives at the Centre will have to render all possible support to the provinces in maintaining law and order.

FOOD SHORTAGE

Food will be another majority headache at least for sometime for the new Executive Council in case the Sind and Bengal Ministries implement their repeated threats of declaring provincial independence.

Calling of the Constituent Assembly and of the Central Legislative Assembly, settling India's representation at the Peace Conference will be some of the first tasks of the new Government.

Then again the new Government will be called upon to take the earliest decision in respect of such wartime powers as are required by the centre after the Defence of India Act expires on September 30.

On the financial side Government will have to reach an early decision regarding negotiations for the settlement of sterling balances, the rate of exchange "vis a vis" the International Monetary Fund and de-silvering of rupee coins. On the commerce side there are problems connected with the International Free Trade and Employment Conference protection to war industries, nine tariff boards in respect of which are awaiting decision. Textile industries' revolt in respect of coarse cloth prices is another issue for determination

OTHER HEADACHES

Purity of administration with special reference to corruption alleged in disposals and administration of control and organisation of central services in place of the India Secretary's services, retrenchment, size of the post-war Army, Indians Overseas particularly in South Africa, East Africa, Ceylon and Burma and post-war planning are some important issues which require early decision.

These tasks will be really heavy and proposals are under discussion here to appoint I.C.S men as private secretaries to each member of the Council. The Secretariat which has been half dead for the past three months is expected to be buzzing again.

POONA RACE MEETINGS

The meeting that was to be held on Tuesday last has been abandoned.

The R.W.I.T.C. have framed an extra meeting to be run on October 12.

The first day of the Big Meeting will be held on Thursday.

Syed Ali Zaheer

'FIRST INDIAN CABINET'

(Continued from Page 1.)

the foundation of future India is laid.

"The responsibility will be, I know, fully appreciated by those who are now entrusted with power, and I am sure they will demonstrate this great responsibility with wisdom vision, forbearance and courage.

"May they be endowed abundantly with those spiritual qualities that will enable them to fulfil the hope of the Indian people and may the recent tragic episode at Calcutta be effaced by a deeper popular understanding of the values of fraternity and goodwill.

"All British Friends of India will follow the events with sympathetic interest and pray that the Hindus and Muslims, together with the minorities of the Depressed Classes, Sikh, Anglo-Indian, Christian and Parsi, will fashion an Indian constitutional structure in which their interests will be advanced and safeguarded in harmony with the needs of the whole community."

LEAGUE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. W. G. Cove, a strong supporter of the Indian National Congress in the British Parliament, in an interview with 'Reuter', said: "It is regrettable that the Muslim League has not joined the Interim Government. Pandit Nehru has made every reasonable approach possible to the League. A grave responsibility for the future of India rests on the shoulders of the Muslim League. It is quite clear that an Interim Government must be formed now to achieve complete independence of India. The Congress does not want a civil war. I have no doubt that an overwhelming body of British public opinion, particularly the section which desires progress of India, will support the action of the Congress Party in assuming the responsibilities of Government at the present time."

BROCKWAY'S HOPES

Mr. Fenner Brockway, former Secretary of the British Independent Labour Party said: "It is as strong and able as any Government in the world. I hope Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will get to the Peace Conference before it concludes and knock some sense into the statesmen of Europe and America."

Mr. Fenner Brockway is at present confined to his London home with illness.

STOP PRESS

GREEK SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, (Reuter): The Ukraine Government has cabled to the United Nations calling for Security Council action on the Greek situation, it is learned.

S. I. R. STRIKE

MADRAS, Aug. 25 (A.P.I.): The general strike on the South Indian Railway has commenced at zero hours today.

Viceroy Goes Ahead With Congress

(Continued from Page 9.)

important portfolios are equitably shared. I sincerely trust that the League will reconsider their policy and decide to participate in the Government".

"The recent terrible occurrence in Calcutta have been a sobering reminder that a much greater measure of toleration is essential if India is to survive the transition to freedom. I appeal most earnestly not only to sober citizens but to the young and to the discontented to recognise that no conceivable good either to themselves or to their community or to India can come either from violent words or from violent deeds".

TEXT OF BROADCAST

The following is the full text of the broadcast:—

You will have heard the announcement of the names of the members of the new Interim Government which will come into office very shortly. You will, I am sure, all realise that a very momentous step forward has been taken on India's road to freedom. Some of you who listen to me may feel however, that the step should not have been taken in this way or at this time. It is to these that I want principally to address myself to-night.

You who are opposed to the formation of the new Government are not, I assume, opposed to the main policy of His Majesty's Government, namely, to fulfil their pledges by making India free to follow her own destiny. You will also I think all agree that we need at once a Government of Indians as representative as possible of political opinion in the country: This is what I set out to secure: but though five seats out of the 14 were offered to the Muslim League, though assurances were given that the scheme of Constitution-making would be worked in accordance with the procedure laid down, and though the new Interim Government is to operate under the existing constitution, it has not been possible at present to secure a coalition. No one could be sorrier about the failure than I am. No one could be more sure that it is a Coalition Government in which both the main parties are represented that is needed at this moment of all parties and communities in India. This is a view which I know that President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his colleagues hold as strongly as I do. His efforts like mine will still be directed to persuading the League to join the Government.

OFFER TO LEAGUE

Let me state clearly the offer which has been made and is still open to the Muslim League. They can propose to me five names for places in a Government of 14, of which six will be nominees of Congress and three will be representatives of the minorities. Provided these names are acceptable to me and approved by His Majesty, they will be included in the Government, which will at once be reformed. The Muslim League need have no fear of being out-voted on any essential issue, a Coalition Government can only exist and function on the condition that both main parties to it are satisfied. I will see that the most important portfolios are equitably shared. I sincerely trust that the League will reconsider their policy and decide to participate in the Government.

Meanwhile, however, the administration of India has to go on, and there are large issues which must be decided. I am glad that the representatives of a very large body of political opinion in the country will be my colleagues in carrying on the Government. I welcome them to my Council. I am also glad that the Sikhs have now decided to participate in the Constituent Assembly and in the Interim Government. I have no doubt that their decision is a wise one.

As I have already made clear, I shall implement fully His Majesty's Government's policy of giving the new Government the maximum freedom in the day-to-day administration of the country. In the field of provincial autonomy, of course, my new Government will not have any power or indeed any desire to intervene in the field of provincial administration.

REFERENCE TO CALCUTTA

The recent terrible occurrences in Calcutta have been a sobering reminder that a much greater measure of toleration is essential if India is to survive the transition to freedom. I appeal not only to the sober citizens but to the young and discontented to recognise that no conceivable good either to themselves or to their community or to India can come, from violent words or from violent deeds. It is essential that in all provinces law and order is maintained and the protection of the ordinary peaceable citizen is assured with a firm but impartial hand and that no community is oppressed.

The Army had to be called in at Calcutta to restore order and rightly so But I must remind you that to suppress civil disturbances is not the normal duty of the Army but that of the Provincial Government. The use of the Army is a last resource only. A general recognition of this basic principle is essential both from the point of view of the civil population and of the Army itself. I have heard much praise of the discipline and efficiency of the troops employed in Calcutta and will add here own tribute of admiration to my own service, for their behaviour in a duty which is the most exacting and unpleasant on which troops can be employed.

INDIAN WAR MEMBER

The War Member in the new Government will be an Indian, and this is a change which both the Commander-in-Chief and I warmly welcome. But the constitutional position of the Armed Forces is in no way changed. They still owe allegiance, in accordance with their oath, to the King Emperor, to whom and Parliament I am still responsible

In spite of all immediate appearances I believe there is yet a chance of agreement between the two principal parties. I am quite sure that there is a very large body of opinion in both parties and of non-party men who would welcome such an agreement, and I hope they will all work for it. I would appeal also to the Press to use its very great influence on the side of moderation and compromise. Remember, the Interim Government can be reformed tomorrow if the League decide to come in. Meanwhile, it will administer in the interests of the country as a whole and not of any one party or creed.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

It is essential also that the work of the Constituent Assembly should begin as early as possible. Here again let me remind you that assurances have been given to the Muslim League that the procedure laid down in the statement of May 16 regarding the framing of provincial and group constitutions will be faithfully adhered to; that there can be no question of any change in the fundamental principles proposed for the Constituent Assembly in Paragraph XV of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 or of a decision on a main communal issue without a majority of both major communities; and that the Congress are ready to agree that any dispute of interpretation may be referred to the Federal Court. I sincerely trust that the Muslim League will reconsider their decision not to take part in a plan which promises to give them so wide a field in which to protect the interests and to decide the future of the Muslims of India.

We have come to another critical and solemn issue in the affairs of India. Never were tolerance and soberness in thought and action more necessary; never were the wild speaking and rash deeds of a few fraught with greater danger for so many millions. Now is the time for all Indians in any authority, with any influence, to show by their good sense and restraint that they are worthy of their country and that their country is worthy of the freedom it is to receive.

Jai Prakash To Attend Congress Executive Meeting

ALLAHABAD, August 24 (A.P.I.): The A.I.C.C. office announces that Mr. Jai Prakash Narain has been invited to the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Delhi on August 27

Nehru Back In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, August 24 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, returned here this morning from Delhi. He is leaving for Delhi by air on August 26 to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting

Soon after the arrival Pandit Nehru visited the A.I.C.C. office and was there for two hours with the General Secretaries, presumably preparing the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

RAJAJI CONFINED TO BED

MADRAS, Aug. 24, (API): The news about the formation of Interim Government was conveyed by the Associated Press of India Representative to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who is confined to bed at his residence due to ill health for some days back. It is expected Mr. Rajagopalachari will be able to move about in a week's time. He has wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, his inability to attend the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee on August 27

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The Bullion market was steady with renewed buying by local operators and short covering. Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 166/8 and advanced at Rs. 167/5 while gold opened at Rs. 96/8 and hardened at Rs. 97/2. The undertone of the market was steady but any further improvement is likely to attract realising sales.

Later on the market was steady. Forward silver was quoted at Rs. 167/4. Ready Rs. 167/12. Forward gold Rs. 97 and ready gold Rs. 97/12, sovereigns were placed at Rs. 66/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 408 for September delivery and declined at Rs. 406 on scattered selling. At the decline there was some short covering and the market improved at Rs. 410.

There was active short covering as the market was oversold which resulted in small rally and September was quoted at Rs. 417. At this level there appeared some realising and the market steadied at Rs. 415. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September 415 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 2019 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Aug. 24.

To-day being Jain Holiday the local produce market was closed Expectation Linseed August/September Rs. 25/3, September/November Rs. 24/14, Castorseeds Rs 24/2, Groundnuts new crop November/December Rs. 19/4.

Forward Trading In Cotton Futures

The Textile Commissioner has issued the following Press Note:—

By a notification to be published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated August 26, 1946, the General Permission dated January 19, 1946, issued in pursuance of clause 5 of the Indian Cotton (Control) Order 1945, has been further amended so as to permit of trading in the futures (hedge) contracts of the 1946-47 season's cotton crop subject to the same ceilings and floors as prescribed for similar contracts of the 1945-46 season's crop i.e. Rs. 530 and Rs. 350 per candy respectively for the Indian Cotton Contract in Bombay and Rs. 55/8/0 and Rs. 37 per maund respectively for 4F (hedge) contract in Karachi

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Cotton opened firm 43 to 117 higher on overnight accumulation of trading buying and covering orders which found contracts scarce reflecting improvement in the Yugoslavia situation and predictions by an O.P.A. official of beaween 3.5 and 4.5 per cent increase in the forthcoming cotton textiles ceilings. Prices later reacted sharply due to increased profit taking and hedge selling but became steadier on trade absorption. At noon prices ruled steady, 27 to 19 higher. In the afternoon increased mill buying evidently in connection with expected higher textile ceilings, which absorbed hedges on scale up enabled prices to recover most of their early gains Other side no fresh news developed. The market closed steady, 36 to 27 higher sales are estimated at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK	Aug. 23
October	35.95+36
October Highest	35.97+38
October Lowest	35.73+14
December	35.96+35
January	35.87+34
March	35.75+39
May	35.42+32
July	34.85+27
October	32.62+32
Middling Spot	36.80+26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	35.84+40
December	35.93+41
March	35.77+38
May	35.42+35
July	34.79 38
Middling Spot	35.90+35

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

October	35.83
December	35.88
March	35.68

Forward Trading In Indian Cotton

The Textile Commissioner has issued the following Press Note:—

By a notification to be published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated August 26, 1946, the General Permission dated January 19, 1946, issued in pursuance of clause 5 of the Indian Cotton (Control) Order 1945, has been further amended so as to permit of trading in the futures (hedge) contracts of the 1946-47 season's cotton crop subject to the same ceilings and floors as prescribed for similar contracts of the 1945-46 season's crop i.e. Rs. 530 and Rs. 350 per candy respectively for the Indian Cotton Contract in Bombay and Rs. 55/8/0 and Rs. 37 per maund respectively for the 4F (hedge) contract in Karachi.

Such trading shall be subject to the provisions of the said General Permission and also to the following additional terms and conditions.

Trading shall be permitted only in the official markets of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. in Bombay and the Karachi Cotton Association Ltd. in Karachi who should obtain the prior consent of the Governments of Bombay and Sind respectively. Such trading in any other market shall be a penal offence.

Trading in options shall continue to be prohibited and shall remain a penal offence.

Every member of the Associations concerned shall deposit with the Associations, which shall in turn deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, a sum (not carrying interest) which shall not be less than Rs. 12½ per bale on the net open position of each member regardless of price levels.

The Associations concerned shall enforce rigidly their various by-laws and in the event of failure to do so, Government reserve the right to take such action as may be considered appropriate.

The Associations shall retain their power to call upon any member at any time to submit a statement showing his open position and the accounts on which it is held and such statements shall, if called for, be made available to Government. If the Associations are unwilling to exercise such powers when necessary, Government will themselves exercise them.

When prices are at the floor rates for any or all of the descriptions for which such rates are specified in the Schedule annexed to the said General Permission, the Government of India undertake to buy such cotton of grade and staple specified for those rates in Bombay on terms set out in the Notes appended to the said Schedule and at equivalent prices elsewhere. Government reserve to themselves the option of buying higher grades or longer staples at premia to be determined by them, but it must be clearly understood that the premia for the various descriptions need not necessarily be the "on" allowances awarded by the East India Cotton Association and the Karachi Cotton Association for cotton tendered against the hedge contracts of these Associations.

At the ceiling prices specified in the said Schedule and the amplifications thereof contained in Notification No. 33(2)TB/46 dated April 12, 1946, Government reserve the right to requisition cotton of the descriptions listed, grade and staple as named, whether for the use of mills or otherwise

Staple standards shall be prepared by the East India Cotton Association in accordance with the procedure laid down in the resolution of the Board of the East India Cotton Association as recorded in the E.I.C.A. letter No. 232 G/378B dated September 19, 1944, and the Textile Commissioner shall have the right of appeal against such standard.

In permitting the continuance of futures (hedge) trading in cotton, the Government again emphasise that this action is designed to meet the special circumstances of the cotton market but it should be understood that safeguards will be rigorously enforced in the interests of price stability

LONDON BULLION

LONDON Aug. 23.

Silver Spot and Forward	55-1/2
Gold bars fine per oz	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON Aug 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new)	—
Australian Wheat (bulk)	71
	Aug/Sept. quoted
Australian Wheat (bags)	—

DR. B. N. DESAI, HYDROCELE L M & S SPECIALIST

formerly of Wadilala Surat

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market Details with certificates can be had on sending ... four stamps

Three Pillars Of S. A. Civil Resistance

...ail Meer.

Zainab Asvat

J. N. Singh.

Mr. Ismail Meer and Mr. J. N. Singh, both among the most brilliant of the younger members of the Communist Party, have also incurred considerable hardship through their decision to join the Volunteers. Mr. Meer is in his final year LL.B. course, and his decision means the interruption of his period as an articled clerk in the legal profession. A member of the Witwatersrand University Students' Representative Council, Mr. Meer is also Chairman of the Progressive Youth Council.

Mr. J. N. Singh, B.A., LL.B., will also lose the benefit of his two years' articles. A member of the Johannesburg District Committee of the Communist Party, he is Secretary of both the Passive Resistance Council and the volunteer corps in the Transvaal. He was the first Indian student at Wits, ever to be elected to the Students' Representative Council.

Miss Zainab Asvat who was among the first group of resisters to be arrested, is a fourth-year medical student. She is Chairman of the Women's Volunteer Corps, and her brave decision will cost her a year of her studies.

BIG HAUL OF KNIVES AND SCISSORS

Magistrate Cancels Bail Granted To Alleged Possessor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A couple of innocuous looking trunks, austensibly the luggage of a young Punjabi passenger who had just alighted from a train at the V.T. and was proceeding towards Crawford Market via Hornby Road, roused the curiosity of a Policeman on patrol.

On a surprise scrutiny of the tin-boxes they were found to contain a cargo of 3,000 knives and 2,352 pairs of scissors.

The owner of the luggage which was subsequently seized was apprehended by the constable and promptly marched to the Phalton Road Police Station. Here, the suspect Mr. Sultan Mir Nizamuddin was released on bail by Inspector Pathan, the Officer-in-Charge

To-day, when he was produced at the Esplanade Court, Mr. Oscar Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, cancelled the bail granted by the Police.

Questioned as to how he came to be in possession of 249 dozen knives and 195 dozen scissors, the accused stated that he was carrying the goods to Bombay merchants at Abdul Rehman Street who had ordered them. He was executing the orders personally.

The Court observed that in these days of communal tension such large imports of deadly weapons should be topped in time. Prevention was better than cure and this was a fit case where the bail-bond of the accused must be cancelled.

Mexico Eager To Supply Silver To India And World Markets

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23. (U.P.A.): Enquiries made by the United Press of America as to whether Mexico would be favourable to sell silver to India revealed that Mexican silver producers, with most of their mines operating at top capacity, are eager to supply silver to the world market.

The number of small producers who shut down when workers' demands for wage increases absorbed to profit margin under the U. S. price change to 71 cents per ounce a year ago, have resumed mining operations since the official price of export silver was pegged at 90.5 cents per ounce.

The Bank of Mexico controls silver exports and applications have been considered from a number of European countries and India.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the industry said that Mexico would be "glad" to market silver for export sales in Europe and India.

Mexico is at present producing 6,500,000 fine ounces of silver per month.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Aug. 23.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.02 buyers 4.04 Zurich sellers 17.34 buyers 17.33 Stockholm sellers 14.47 to buyers 14.50

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 24

United States price of foreign silver 90-1/8 cents

GERMAN P. O. Ws. REVOLT

ROME, Aug. 23 (Reuter): A revolt started by 300 German prisoners of war in a camp at Calabrone near Leghorn was put down by the United States military police to-day.

Germans started the revolt as a protest against the arrest of a number of their comrades.

RABBI PLEADS FOR CLEMENCY

LONDON, Aug. 23, (Reuter): A deputation led by Rabbi Liser Judah Untermann, Leader of the Mizrachi Zionist Organisation, called at the British Colonial Office today to plead for clemency in the case of the 18 Jewish youths under the sentence of death in Palestine.

The youths are the members of the Stern Gang recently condemned for acts of terrorism.

The deputation was received by Sir George Gater, Permanent Head of the Colonial Office.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 23 (API). Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be leaving for Delhi tomorrow to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee on August 27.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

LONDON "TIMES" ON THE TESTS. WEATHER CLERK'S FROLICS. RAILWAY TRAIN WITHOUT ENGINE. FIELDING LAPSES. ABSENCE OF REGULAR BATTING ORDER. HAMMOND'S LEADERSHIP ENGLAND'S FORTE. OUR HEROES.

"A drubbing in the first Test Match at Lord's was followed by a miraculously narrow squeak in the second game against England at Old Trafford. It was in that game, when Amarnath and Mankad bowled to two of England's champions, Compton and Washbrook that the whole delight of the cricket season was crowded into one brilliant hour; and in the last game at the Oval, in spite of the weather, there had yet been an occasion allowed to Merchant, a batsman assuredly as efficient as any now living, to play the highest innings yet made by an Indian against England. No cricket could give greater pleasure than that offered during our summer by this Indian team", thus summarises the London "Times" editorially the efforts of our players now in England.

UNDER SEVERE HANDICAPS

High tributes are being paid to them from all quarters on their splendid shows against heavy odds. New as the majority of them were to the playing conditions of England, they had to contend with the worst summer during the last fifty years. Rain and cold have dogged their footsteps since they landed—so much so that they had only ten days play in bright sunshine in the course of four months! Hard as it was for the home players to bear the oddities of the Clerk of the Weather, it was almost intolerable for the tourists. There is not the least doubt that with a normal summer, the Indians would have fared much better than they have done.

It has already been suggested that our players should learn to play under wet conditions. Should we then revert our tournaments—as the Quadrangular of old—to the monsoon months? Then the chances are that most of the matches would be washed out. As it is, most of our friendly fixtures—so far as Bombay is concerned—are arranged during the rainy season. But they are generally abandoned owing to rain. I expect Duleep to take a hand in this matter soon.

RAILWAY TRAIN WITHOUT ENGINE

India lost the rubber because no effort was made from the beginning to save it. The first Test might have been drawn if the Indian skipper had bent his mind in that direction. An initial blunder had been committed by excluding Banerjee and Sarwate, who had done so well till then, from this Test. A cricket team without a fast bowler is like a railway train without its engine. Pataudi, and his co-selectors if any, must be held responsible for this serious omission. I notice that Banerjee has been kept out from all the Tests. Then why was he taken to England at all? It is rather unfortunate that several other players like him were 'killed' by long rests, while Amarnath, Mankad and Hazare met with the same fate through over-work.

FIELDING LAPSES

If the Captain had given our stock bowlers full scope in the County matches, irrespective of their performances at the beginning, they might have found their true form before the second Test. Then they would have been useful in the last Test and at the same time saved the all-rounders from going stale. It is no use blaming the bowlers alone, when we know that they were not given sufficient trial to come into their own.

On the top of it, our fieldsmen did little to help them. Especially in the most important matter of catching, they were disgraceful. Of course, in this respect also, Pat has been blamed for his faulty setting of the field.

ABSENCE OF REGULAR BATTING ORDER

As for the failure of our batsmen, the faulty batting order—or rather its absence—has been held responsible by all knowledgeable persons. An expert like Duleep holds the same view. If Pataudi had worked up a good batting order, it is more than probable that they would have acquitted themselves creditably. I must say that Pataudi tried his best to engender teams-spirit among his colleagues. And personally he shined much better as a batsman than what his staunched supporters might have expected of him.

HAMMOND'S LEADERSHIP

It has been pointed out that Pataudi's team has shown brighter results than their predecessors, for which we ought to shower a mead of praise on them. But we much remember that England today is not what she was in 1932 or 1936. Seven years of war, and no play—left her almost in prostration in almost every respect. But owing to her wonderful powers of recovery, she has risen to he fore-front without much loss of time. They have shown all-round superiority over us, especially in the matter of tactics, for which all credit must go to W. R. Hammond, England's skipper. Well, this was expected of one who has been brought up in the traditions of the home of cricket. There is little doubt that if time permitted he would have carried his side to a victorious end every time. Now that India has shown that she cannot be beaten in three days, if the weather conditions are good, the Tests may be limited to four days from next time.

ENGLAND'S FATE

But it may happen that England would forge ahead again quickly when normal times return and we would be left where we are. It must be remembered that most of the top players in England are professionals—players who devote all their time, energy and intelligence in the cultivation of the game. They make their living out of it too. In India, on the other hand, we have to depend on amateurs, who can play only during their spare hours. Unless and until we follow the same methods here, it is impossible for us to attain the heights reached by England and Australia. Where would you get amateur players who can stand the strain of hours of play from day to day for a period of four months and a half? In order to train them up for such a strenuous tip, you will have to introduce a similar system in India.

I don't know how the Board of Control or the Provincial Associations would find the ways and means to maintain it. Only the States can afford it to a certain extent and they are doing it, though not quite openly. Let us hope that every effort will be made to raise the standard of our play to that of these leading countries in the near future.

OUR HEROES

Disappointing as the performances of most of our players have been, the displays of Vijay Merchant, Vinoo Mankad, Amarnath, Vijay Hazare, Rusi Modi and Hindlekar have been highly praiseworthy. It is a matter of pride for us that Merchant has been acclaimed as one of the best six batsmen in the world and Mankad as the best left-hand spinner. No praise can be too high for either of them. The others might have shone more brilliantly still were they not taxed beyond endurance, though Modi had no such excuse. I am however confident that young Rusi, with the experience he has now gained, will emulate the example of his local chief, Vijay Merchant, in the coming years. I cannot close this article without paying an additional piece of tribute to Hindlekar who kept the wickets magnificently, despite his physical ailments.

IS IT TRUE?

That the empty Committee Stand at the Cooperage stands as a true index of the interest taken by the W. I. F. A. Committee in soccer?

That the crowded bar at the Red Corner and the bridge tables in the same area show how the wind blows there?

That the wives and daughters of the Committee-members are going to take a hand in the selection of Bombay's representatives for the ensuing Inter-Provincial Tourney?

That the vacant cane chairs may also offer their own suggestions as they are the most regular witnesses to the daily contests?

That some of the Committee-members are disgusted that they cannot find suitable European candidates for the Santosh Trophy?

That Jupiter Pluvius helped England to maintain their lead obtained in the first Test Match by shedding rivers of tears on the Oval?

That Denis Compton used soccer tactics to get rid of Vijay Merchant as cricket methods failed to dislodge the Champion batsmen?

DEFENDING THE HEALTH AND fighting efficiency of the Armed Forces of the United Nations against all vile insects has been the supreme task of the Flit soldier.

Now, returning home with the praise of fighting men everywhere—the Flit soldier stands ready to protect you and your family against the dangers and discomforts of the flies that carry typhoid and dysentery; the mosquitoes that propagate yellow fever and malaria; the fleas and lice that spread typhus; the moths that destroy your clothing.

This means that Flit—with the familiar figure of the Flit soldier on the yellow and black tin—will be available when and where you want it.

FLIT

Ask for—and be sure you get FLIT. Do not accept any substitutes for FLIT. Remember, if the soldier is not on the container, it is not FLIT.

GF 66

FLIT — DEADLY TO INSECTS, HARMLESS TO HUMANS

Fragrant flattery of a perfect powder

The unique loveliness of Goya's powder is in its fragrance—specially created by Goya himself, to blend perfectly with other perfumes. Goya's face powder is finer than stardust, smoother than sable—use it for your special occasions.

MADE IN ENGLAND BY Goya 161 NEW BOND ST. LONDON W.1

In six original lovely shades: Nature: Rachel: Peach: Nectarine: Basque: Sun Tan.

G-5

Let us talk it over —

How do I wish at times, I had just that skill to manipulate the two mono-syllabic words. Yes, only those two little words! The waters of life could run so smoothly then.

It is not so rarely that the futility of arguments occurs to our minds. In our obscure little lives so much energy is wasted daily in arguing over things big or trivial. Whether it is a matter of loaning a few chips to a relation or entertaining friends to dinner, of attending a matinee show or buying up the rationed cloth or lending the camera to the neighbour or accepting a gift from someone. Quite a lot of headache and complications could be easily avoided if one only knew when to say "Yes" or "No". A very emphatic "Yes" or "No".....

* * *

I know a few instances in which insistence upon the latter would have prevented an unhappy wedlock. Say a young girl isn't quite pleased with the boy of her parent's choice and an elder sister asks her opinion. The bashful maiden doesn't say a straight "no" and then the Pa and Ma repeat for the hundredth time the young man's accomplishments and the bright prospects he has before him. The young lady gets involved in unnecessary argument (of course if she isn't scared of the garrulous father!) and in the end finds that her case is completely lost. If only she sticks to mere "No" the parents are bound to get exasperated and let her alone

And then haven't we experienced at sometime or the other an awkward moment when a class-fellow asked you to tea or picture or a colleague made some small present to you? From the heart of your hearts you want to say "No" on the first occasion. But you don't say it because you dennitely don't want to insult the good fellow—the chappy is cute enough to know how you feel about him. So you give some excuse or the other. But it doesn't hold much water and in the end you give in again. And perhaps that's how men say with some justification that a woman really means 'Yes' when she says "No"!

* * *

That's how you embark upon your independent life not knowing how to steer clear from the many troublesome and awkward spots with the aid of those two little words. Sometimes it is the new servant asking for payment in advance or a lady of acquaintance borrowing your crockery for an evening. Then there are relations and friends who may need your electric iron, the harmonium or the sewing machine.

You don't mind some of them using those things but you just don't say 'No' to a few even if you knew they are careless and irresponsible. That's how things go on and you get into uncomfortable situations. Still you don't know how to manage things with those two words and nothing more. What does it matter if people should say you are adamant or unreasonable? That verdict is passed even if you try to argue out things. Then why not avoid hot words and steaming during which the tables are turned upon you many times?

My tip to the pretty damsels: if your opponent happens to be a young man, make up your mind and stick to your guns—the twin words YES or NO!!!

—Leela.

Women In Local Govt.

By ALEC SPOOR

Women are taking an ever-increasing part in local government in Britain. Today, they enjoy exactly the same rights as men. Practically every woman over the age of twenty-one may vote in a local council election, or, if she can find ten other electors to support her, may herself stand for election as a councillor.

Although exact figures are not available, it is probable that women voters outnumber men almost everywhere! in ten London boroughs for example, at the 1945 municipal elections, there were 434,000 women voters to 352,000 men. Women have not as yet achieved a corresponding ascendancy on the Councils, but their numbers are increasing. In 1937, for example, out of 1,377 councillors elected to the twenty-eight London boroughs, 246 were women. In 1945, when the total number of councillors elected was the same, the number of women had increased to 331.

This experience has been reflected in other parts of Britain although in the cities, towns, and rural areas outside London the proportion of women councillors is not so high-ranging before the latest local elections, from about one woman to twelve men in the big cities to one woman to nineteen men in the small towns.

Women councillors, moreover, have attained to the highest municipal office: there have been many women mayors, and the city of Liverpool, fourth largest in England, has twice had a woman as Lord Mayor.

There is, of course, nothing surprising in this incursion of women into local government, for practically everything a local council does is of close concern to women. They are the principal users of some of its most important services, such as the ante-natal clinics, midwives' services, maternity and child welfare centres, and municipal laundries; they are especially interested in the day nurseries, schools and school meals, school medical and dental services, and playgrounds and swimming baths provided for their children; they are the primary beneficiaries of the services designed to provide their homes with water, gas and electricity, to protect them and their families from crime, disease, and dirt, and to ensure that the food they cook is pure and that when they shop they are not defrauded by short weight or adulterated goods.

Just as women are obtaining more seats on local councils so are women obtaining more positions as local government officers the paid officials who give technical advice to, and carry out the instructions of, the unpaid councillors.

Not many years ago, a woman was rarely seen in the average British town hall, and all the work, from that of the town clerk to the office boy, was done by men. The war, which took 50,000 of Britain's 150,000 local government officers into the armed forces, turned the flow of women into town halls into a flood, until now they greatly outnumber men as clerks, typists, accounting machine operators and in similar clerical posts.

In some fields of municipal activity, women reign supreme. They provide most of the nurses in the municipal hospitals and clinics, all the midwives and health visitors who take happy maternity and good health into the home, and many of the doctors, dentists, masseuses, radiographers, dieticians, dispensers and laboratory workers, who help to make the great machine of public health work smoothly and effectively.

Women are doing admirable work, also, as juvenile employment officers advising children and the parents of children leaving school on the career most suitable for them, and on the best ways of training to equip themselves for success in it. This service is soon to be extended and made available to every child in Britain.

"WOMAN"
(Thru Man's Eyes)

I call a woman sincere when she volunteers a statement resembling remotely in form what she really would like to say.

Joseph Conrad.

If You Would Go Awooing In Peru

By Paul Mcmahon

Lima, Peru.—Nothing in Peru is as zealously guarded as the reputation of a woman.

Courting a girl is much more complicated than it is under American customs. Although there are some exceptions, most girls from good Peruvian families do not go out alone with a man and they expect to be returned home by 9 p.m.

If a young man telephones to a girl in any Peruvian city where the Spanish influence prevails, and asks her to go to the movies, she usually suggests the name of another couple to accompany them. She might give the name of a girl friend and ask the caller whether he has a friend to go with her. Other possibilities are for a cousin, an aunt, a girl friend or one of the family servants to accompany the couple.

The movies begin at 6-30 p.m. Certainly if it is the first date, there is no dinner or dancing after the show. The girl's family will expect her home not later than 9 P.M. If circumstances make it impossible to reach home by 9 P.M., The girl usually telephones her parents. It is considered bad taste for girls to be on the street after that hour.

SAFETY IN NUMBERS

Not all families are in agreement on what are proper places for their daughters to go on a date. Walking together in one of Lima's pretty parks between the hours of 7 P.M. and 9 P.M. is not considered objectionable and it does not always call for a chaperon. Often a young man will take his girl for a walk after mass on Sundays. That is the best Peruvian tradition.

The prudent young man finds out early in the courtship what manner of entertainment is tolerated by the girl's family. He may wish to take her to dinner but it is unlikely that she would go except with a group.

When a couple is engaged, it might be considered proper to go to a dinner-dance, but the girl would insist upon being home not later than 1 A.M.

Peruvian girls claim to be offended if boys attempt to kiss them good night, but Peruvian men say that a furtive kiss in the dark of the movies is not uncommon. A girl friend who is chaperoning the couple might not tell the parents of indiscretions, but she might refuse to act as chaperon again.

There are, of course, differences in attitude regarding courting, and some girls, especially some who have spent time out of Peru, do not abide strictly by all of these conventions. Generally, these are still the customs and the Peruvian young man selecting a wife is inclined to look upon the nonconformists as less eligible.

Once married, the man is the boss. He will go out to stag parties and other entertainment much oftener than the wife, who, by tradition and custom, expects to remain home with the children. Peruvian men say they train their women not to ask questions.

Copyright—Nana

WOMEN'S PAGE

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit unfurling the tricolour at Mahilla Vidyalaya College, Lucknow on August ninth.

On a crowded bus, a passenger apologetically handed the conductor a ten-shilling note, saying, "I'm afraid I haven't any coppers."

"Don't worry," the conductor assured him grimly. "In a minute you'll have 119."

Labour Problem

"Industrial Labour and Social Security." By N. G. Abhyankar M.Sc. (Lond.).

As Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, till recently Labour Member of the Government of India, says in his Foreword Mr. Abhyankar's book shows what had been done till June 1944 for labour by the central and the provincial governments, and the author has also discussed the place of labour in relation to the vital economic development of India. The first part containing a descriptive analysis of the existing labour code, provincial as well as central is very informative. Part two attempts a critical appraisal of the new policies regarding labour.

While recognising that no permanent improvement in the conditions of the wage-earner would be possible without an organized drive to tackle the problem of Indian poverty the author emphasises the social as well as the economic importance of raising the standard of life of the worker as an integral part of our schemes of development. The whole subject of social security in our present stage of economic evolution is competently handled. By enabling industry to raise its productivity and labour to enhance its efficiency, the author feels confident, we shall be able to secure for our workers in the fields and factories a standard of life and security comparable to that enjoyed by workers in other countries. The book is bound to serve as a useful guide to those interested in our social and economic problems.

D. G. Karve.

TIPS TO THE TYRO

Famous Indian Journalists & Journalism Part 1. By P. G. Rao pp. 57 Price Rs. 2/- Published by Kanara Books & News Agency, Batawala Building, Lalbaug Bombay.

The famous Indian journalists do not make their appearance in this book. They are held over to make part 11 of these series. The booklet strives to penetrate the aura of mystery enveloping the sacred art of Journalism for the aspiring beginner. Various aspects of Newspaper work from day to day reporting to feature writing and processing in editorial sanctums are touched upon.

What's What Of Education

"Education in India today". by Prof. P. M. Limbaye, Publishtd by Dr. D. D. Karve, Fergusson College, Poona 4 Price Rs. Two.

After his retirement from the Deccan Education Society some years ago, Prof. P. M. Limaye undertook a tour of India to investigate the present state of education in the country. He visited 16 out of 18 University centres in India as also 14 other places of educational importance during his itinerary of 15,000 miles. The result of this tour is the present survey, which can be called a sort of "What's What of Indian Education."

This first-hand study by one who has devoted his entire life to the cause of education will be of great interest at a time when we are planning for the new India. It will, of course, prove helpful to educationists but even the average reader will find this book interesting. It covers teaching right from the primary to the post-graduate course and indicates what the different provinces are doing in the various fields. Prof. Limaye is a sympathetic yet shrewd observer of affairs and his comments art terse and trenchant. Mark, for example, his warning to fellow-educationists about Basic Education. After paying a tribute to Gandhiji he says "it (nevertheless) becomes the duty of educationists to sift what is sound in his (Gandhiji's) ideas about basic education, from a good deal that is intensely personal and deeply coloured by a pholosophy of asceticism quite inapplicable to the problems of a child's education."

Prof. Limaye has devoted a special section to the proposed University at Poona. Considering that he served as the secretary of the Maharashtra University Committee this will prove of particular interest to those who will be called upon to frame its constitution and lay down its syllabuses. Similarly the chapter on Vocational education is of topical value in the present era of national reconstruction. The author stresses the need of Polytechnic schools in the country, but he doesn't seem to have paid much attention to higher technical education for which the Government of India its sending so many scholars abroad. Would not have been better this huge outlay utilised in starting a few technical institutes of the most advanced type in India itself? What we want badly is the harnessing of our education to the industrial development of our country. Our Universities view the teaching even of science as an end in itself, hence the utter absurdity of B.Sc.s practising as lawyers, while not a few LL.B.s find steno-typing more lucrative! It is an old complaint that our educational system is too academic and wooden. Our students are like the greyhounds on a racing track: They find too late that the hare they pursue with all their might and main for the best part of their youth is just an illusion! Piecemeal tinkering—or even thinking—will be of little avail in integrating our educational systems to the needs first of the individual and then of the nation.

That larger inquiry, however, (Prof. Limaye may well retort) was not the aim of his tour. He was out to investigate the prevailing state of education in the country and his able report, it will be readily admitted, makes stimulating reading as much for the layman as for the educationists.

N. G. JOG.

Planning In Mysore

"An Introduction to the Development Schemes of Mysore."

Like all other progressive administrations the Government of Mysore have prepared schemes of post-war development covering such varied aspects of public activity as re-employment of servicemen, industries and industrial training, transport, power, irrigation, mining, agriculture, public health and cooperation. The revenues of the state total about seven crores and when all the 200 odd schemes now planned have been executed their recurring charges will amount to over 20 crores of rupees. A prosperous state like Mysore will never want good creditors for meeting the non-recurring liabilities, even if we were to ignore the impressive reserves of over 10 crores built up by the state.

How much of this total planning actually goes into action remains to be seen, especially in view of the temporary paralysis that has overtaken central planning in India. It is to be hoped that Mysore will not be deterred by the all-India developments from making an early start with their developmental and social reconstruction plans. In this matter speed is at least as important as caution, and Mysore which in the past has led the rest of India in several fields of state guided development may with some hope be now expected to keep the lead.

D. G. Karve.

STERILITY

Causes and Cure of Sterility, by Dr. K. V. Mathew, L.M. & S (Travancore State Medical Service). Published by Health Book Stall, 7 Krishnan Koil St., G. T. Madras. Pp. 96, price Rs. 3-12.

The object of the book is clear from the title, but the author has hardly any command of the English language. This leads not only to grammatical mistakes, which some people think permissible in a medical writer, but to actual mis-statements,. When recommending modesty to women, the author says, 'crude' behaviour and loose talk often *disparages* men, probably meaning 'discourages' (p. 30).

Perhaps the most surprising statement in the book is on page 54, where he mentions 'prolonged use of contraceptives' as an acquired cause of sterility in women. This is certainly utterly baseless, not only in the opinion of several eminent specialists, but committees of medical authorities, who have repeatedly declared that there is absolutely no evidence for such a statement, supposing, of course, that proper contraceptives are used. Such statements are usually made by opponents of Birth Control on religious or other unscientific grounds. The author seems to be against rubber contraceptives, while the best authorities in the world are agreed in recommending rubber diaphragm pessaries. The book does give some useful information, but such statements render it utterly unreliable.

Rubaiyat Of Omar Khayyam

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald. Published by Susil Gupta, 1, Wellesley Street, Calcutta.

This is a pocket edition of Fitzgerald's famous translation of some of Omar Khayyam's quatrains. It is well printed, nicely bound and contains some beautiful reproductions of Persian paintings. The price of the volume is Rs. 3. That the book has already gone into four editions is an index to its popularity.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A General Meeting of all the active Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers will be held on Saturday, 7th September, 1946, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, where it is proposed to consider how our Annual Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-Ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) may be celebrated, and to fix up dates and place for the forthcoming Second All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' Conference and Camp. The Local Branches which were not able to send their Reports at the last General Meeting are requested to send them in writing by Thursday. 5th September, 1946.

At a previous Conference of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, it was decided that all its Local Branches should try and have their own buildings and parks, and maintain a good Library and a Handicrafts Museum, should try and induce Workers of different castes and languages to join the Balkan-ji-Bari, so that children of these castes and languages may also attend their meetings, and should relate to children the significance of the celebrations of the Great Men's anniversaries and festivals.

At the last General Meeting, it was decided that a Library for the Workers may be started at the Headquarters office, after inviting suggestions for preparing a list of books from the Branches and Workers, who may further be requested to present some books for the purpose. Accordingly, suggestions and contributions of books are invited from the Branches and individuals, who are requested to send these early.

The "Pushpa" Committee has requested all the Branches to subscribe to "PUSHPA"—The Children's Own Paper", by sending its annual subscription, Rupees Three only, to its Manager, at 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, if they are not its subscribers already, and to get at least twenty-five other subscribers each.

Above all, the forthcoming all-India Conference and Camp are to be made a great success, and all Balkan-ji-Bari Workers are once more requested by Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, to muster strong at the above-mentioned General Meeting. Thanks very much.

* * * *

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Lommanya Tilak Anniversary. Ghatkoper Bankan-ji-Bari arranged a miniature Exhibition of Stamps, Coins and Autographs, and Shri Harbhai presented to its members a programme of mimics. The Bari now meets every Sunday morning at Shri Ratanchandji Jain Kanya Shala. Shri Shewak Bhojraj gave an informal talk on how to conduct a Bari Centre to the Sandhurst Road on Balkan-ji-Bari workers. Matunga Balkal-ji-Bari meetings are regularly held at the "Shantiniketan". The Bari arranged an excursion to Mulund, an outing to Shiva Hills, and visits to Hind Cycles, Vasant Vijaya Mills and Vasant Industrial Iron Works. Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari went on a picnic to New Gujarat, Andheri, where the boys and girls passed the day happily.

* * * *

Tricks with coins are always popular. Pull out a pile of mixed coins from your pocket and lay them anyhow on the table.

Ask someone to select a coin and hold it in his hand, while you keep your head averted or, better still, submit to being blindfolded.

Lay your hand on his forehead and pretend to read his or her thoughts, saying that you will be able to pick out the coin he has chosen.

When he has replaced the coin on the table, noting its value and date, all you have to do is to pick up the coin that is warmest to the touch.

Simple, isn't it? Have you understood why?

* * *

Hamid missed his train the other evening, so he went to have his hair cut. When he entered the barber's shop he was in a quarrelsome frame of mind.

"Cut it without conversation," he growled, as he took his place in the chair. "Don't want any hair restorer, scalp invigorator, dandruff eradicator, face lotion, potion, or anything else. I don't interest myself in boxing, racing, or football. As regards the weather—"

Here a customer nudged Hamid's elbow.

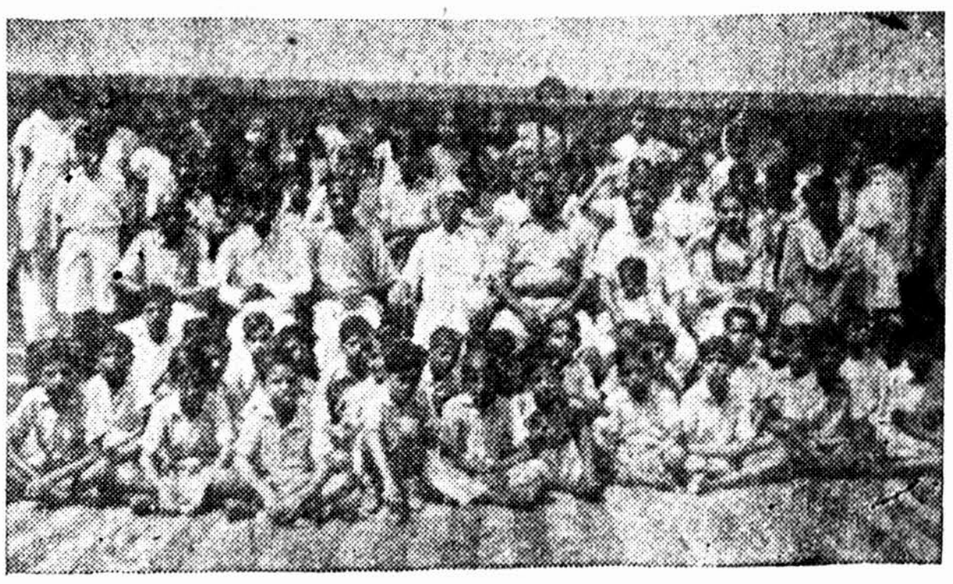
"You'll have to write it down on his slate, mister," he said. "He's deaf and dumb."

* * *

All boys and girls can join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Daad—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. You will be proud to have joined this Great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Daad

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21.



Mr. A. Vaidyanathan (centre—with Gandhi cap) visited the Lahore Balkan-Ji-Bari recently.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Unwritten Concert Hall Etiquette—Dual Role of Musicians—Beauty Of Melody And Poetry—Current Trends Of Singing—Mostly Executants, Not Composers—Municipal Theatres By Legislation—Scheme Of Industrial Museums—Education Should Include Art.

The relationship between the musician and his audience has recently been the subject of a lively controversy in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle". The main point in the correspondence is whether the patron has the right to order the tune or he should listen anything and everything with enforced courtesy and even tolerate undignified or provocative demeanour of the musician with sardonic calmness. This is a point which relates to the unwritten code of the concert hall etiquette.

Musician—A Teacher

The musician is expected to discriminate between the lay audience and the circle of experts and exponents When placed in front of the former he ought to be conscious of his twofold responsibility of providing music to his listeners and of training them in appreciation of the complex technique of music. Precisely speaking he should function both as an artiste and as a teacher. The classical music especially in the North of India demands that the 'lay' interest in it should be raised far above surface appreciation.

To begin with, he should announce the "tala" and the tune and should briefly discuss the structure, distinctions and emotional constiution of the latter. He should also recite and indicate the poetic peculiarities of the song. He should then render the piece in its entirety and make a maximum effort to reveal the intrinsic beauty and vitality of the melody as well as of poetry. Such a practice will be a way of education to listeners. It will, by implication, be an acknowledgment by the musician of the right of patrons to know what he will sing to them.

For Experts

The average listener who seeks admission to the concert-hall does not claim expert knowledge of music. He knows something and spends money and time to derive delight from music and also to know something more about it. The musician should approach his patrons with respect and sympathy. He should not expect himself to be respected as an educator if he superciliously treats any of them as an ignoramus and proceed to test the latter's understanding by flaunting his own superior knowledge.

If the musician has got any mystery or has dug out any hidden treasure, he should place the same before the circle of experts for analysis and appraisal. but he should, on no account, impose his self-assumed superiority over lay listeners by inviting them to solve any problem considered by himself to be knotty. Vanity, snobbery or whimsicality on the part of the musician will weaken the liaison between himself and his audience. Sobriety and sincerity are some of the virtues which will enable him to command respect of his listeners.

The music-lover should not rest satisfied with the superficial interest in music. He should, in his own capacity, endeavour to become a connoisseur and critic and, thereby, provide a stimulus to the musician to develop music. Spasmodic nods at "sams" and appreciative interjections at vocal gymnastics, which have become common feaures of the concert hall etiquette, are not indicative of the deep appreciation of the classical music by music-lovers

A Particular Brand

The environments of the concert-hall have failed to inspire if not to impel the musician to go round and beyond his halting place in search of other resources of music. Consequently the classical music has become stereotyped in style and a merchandise of the musician. The musician of the popular classical category is usually able to provide a particular brand only, and he has also succeeded in making the market secure for it. Obviously the music-patron hardly gets anything new or unknown to himself from musicians who move from one circuit to another in a merry-go-round manner.

What does the listeners hear when he attends a concert of the current fashion? This is a relevant question. He should hear either "alap"—pure music or a "song"—applied music or both in succession if the vocalist follows the classical order of singing. In the modern days the vocalist generally avoids "alap" and considers it unnecessary to render the song in its entirety with precision and with accent on its emotional peculiarities. His classical music is the khyal gayaki of a set pattern in which he pours out "Tans" in profusion and suppresses the melodic and poetic elements of the composition; and his patron gets a music in which the beauty of both the melody and poetry is obscured by vocal gymnastics.

Music With Words

The poet in his composition presents a picture in words which the listeners ought to be able to visualise if the song is accurately and distinctly rendered. The 'bhavas' of the song should be in consonance with those of the tune in which it is set or rendered, and the vocalist should be able to interpret them and drew the picture correctly. His style should vary according to the emotional peculiarities of the piece. The tan-laden music, on the contrary, is stereotyped in style. It fails to draws the picture conceived by the poet.

Why have the masses got a liking for film-music and light songs and not for the classical type of the poular brand? The reply can be found with no difficulty. People love music, but they want words to hear and sing and they get the same in film and light songs. The khyal gayaki does not give them tunes in their simple patterns and the songs which they would enjoy. The fault of the limited appeal of the classical music lies with the musicians and not with the people.

Merely Executants

The art of music has a dual function—composition and execution. Composition has almost ceased to enrich it. The listeners generally hear "musicians" and not music, and most of such musicians are merely executants. In the capacity of executants they rarely do adequate justice to the great art. Their sheet-anchor is the work of old composers about whom they do not know much and to whom they do not show respect by rendering their compositions completely.

Again the executant—Musicians, with a few exceptions are mostly 'craftsmen' and are not versatile in their art of execution. They have popularised the Khyal Gayaki—their stock-in-trade as the whole of the classical music—and are, therefore, responsible for the relegation of the beautiufl and difficult Dhruvapad singing to a limited circles of exponents and patrons. If the patrons will acquire deep knowledge of music, they will not be unjustified in demanding, from musicians, new compositions, appropriate selections and other styles of singing and thereby, in endeavouring to set some standards of the concert hall etiquette.

Wanted Legislation

The first post-war annual conference of the British Drama League was held at Birmingham during the first week of June. Miss Lena Asnwell emphatically said, in the course of her speech, that every big town needs a municipal theatre which is the property of the people and which can never be rented by any other interest. The Conference passed a resolution welcoming a recommendation by the Association of Municipal Corporations that the Minister of Health should be asked to introduce legislation enabling local authorities to provide and manage theatres.

The planning authorities have also been approached by the conference with a demand for the inclusion, particularly in their rural schemes, of the adequately equipped stages and auditoria for arts and community centres. The conference has asked for legislation as well as for the inclusion of theatres in planning schemes. The movement started by the British Drama League is in the right direction as it aims at placing drama on a sound basis. It, further, affirms the principle that drama needs the theatre for its growth.

It is gratifying to note that a municipal theatre will be constructed in Bombay in near future; but the same will be a voluntary undertaking of the Municipal Corporation. Municipalities of other towns in the presidency may or may not follow the precedent set by this city. The popular ministry, which the presidency has none got is progressive in its outlook and is deeply interested in the all round advancement of the people It should, therefore, introduce legislation making it obligatory on local authorities to pprovide and maintain municipal theatres in district towns.

Industrial Museums

A plea for an increase in the Government grant to the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, was made to the Prime Minister Mr. B. G. Kher by the deputation which was led by the Raja of Aundh. In reply to it the Prime Minister disclosed the intention of the Government to start village Industries Museums in district towns. Industrial museums are essential to the development of village industries and they should be established in the towns which are centres of cottage-workers.

Local museums should not collect and display only the local products. They should be so organised as to form a link between various industrial centres by exchanging raw materials and finished products and by circulating the knowledge of the processes of manufacture. One large museum should be established in he principal town of each of the three provinces and to it should be affiliated local museums situated in its region. Above all of them there should be a central museum which should be located in Bombay. The work of museums should be supplemented by peripatetic exhibitions especially in big towns—the places which provide markets for machine-made and foreign goods.

Cottage industries museums should also function as repositories of designs. Every industry should be represented by its various available designs in the order of their development. Improvement in designs is indispensable to the revival of cottage industries. It will demand the establishment of a "design research institute", and the Government ought to include such an institute in the programme of the development of cottage industries.

Place Of Art

The Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee has outlined, in its report, a national system of technical education and scientific research in India. It has accepted, as the first stage, the Wardha scheme of primary or basic education with some modifications and has suggested a regular sifting of students after the completion of the primary school career. According to the Sub-Committee only the intellectually fitted students will proceed to the secondary schools and the rest will enter "continuation schools" for training in arts and crafts and industries such as drawing, artistic designing etc.

The sifting will probably be made with a view to picking up only the intellectually fitted students. The rest will find their way to "continuation schools". The Sub-Committee does not appear to have realised the necessity of sorting out students according to their gifts for various arts and of diverting them in proper channels. Education of students designed for arts should not be considered as less important than education of the intellectually fitted ones. If India needs scientists, doctors, engineers and technicians, she needs great artists too and institutions for their training.

The development of the aesthetic sense of the average student is the function of education and it should be one of the principal aims of every system of national education. Education to be national in an artistic and art-producing country like India must include art in its curriculum. From the primary stage, it should not perpetuate the omission made by the current system.

"Children At Play"

Artist—Manu Vyas.

AT U. N. O. BAR

(Continued From Page 4)

U.N. against South African Government's actions cannot be considered, because it is beyond its jurisdiction.

If Freedom of Man has any meaning, then there should be no Racial Discrimination by Law in any part of the world, be it South Africa, Czechoslovakia, the United States of America or India. There should be no "Untouchables" or legally discriminated class in any land. India has a moral case against South Africa and no legal quibbling can upset this contention.

Any law which has no Moral foundation, cannot be regarded as law. Such a law is an instrument of tyranny. The founding fathers of this great U. S. republic held this view and I subscribe to their ideal.

First Fly: "What happened to poor old Hector?"

Second Fly: "He died of the DDT's."

*

"I wonder," said his wife, "what the popular style in hats will be this spring?"

"Oh, two styles, as usual—the style you don't like, and the style I can't afford."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Act One

"We want peace, we do not want war.
But if you want war, we accept it unhesitatingly."

—FIRDAUSI, as quoted by Mr. Jinnah at the conclusion of the Muslim League Council meeting in Bombay.

* * * *

"The day is not far off when we will show our enemies how Pakistan is achieved."

—FATIMA BEGUM at the League Council meeting.

* * * *

"The time has come for us to resort to "JEHAD" (Holy war). The Muslims are ready for shedding their blood."

—Maulana BURHANUL HAQ at the League Council meeting.

* * * *

"An unprecedented enthusiasm is manifest the Muslim masses which shows that they are ready for any sacrifice and bloodshed."

—Sardar ABDUR RAB NISHTAR.

* * * *

"The Muslim nation has been straining at its leash. The Muslims cannot contain themselves with enthusiasm. We are awaiting only the clarion call of the QAID-E-AZAM."

—Mr. H. S. SUHRAWARDY, Premier of Bengal, at the League Council meeting.

*

Act Two

"Calcutta on Saturday is a city of the dead. This is no exaggeration. Mass murder took place on Friday night the like of which has never been seen before..... Though on Friday the Muslims had the upper hand, on Saturday both the sides were equally matched. Women and children were not spared...."

—FREE PRESS.

* * * *

"The bloody shambles to which this country's largest city has been reduced in the riots is an abounding disgrace...We condemn unsparingly the Bengal Government for lamentable failure in judgment and executive ability....What further testimony does the Governor and the Viceroy want to dismiss the Ministry?.....

"....groups and individuals roamed the streets shouting, "JEHAD, JEHAD"—an observation that we make from our own hearing.....

"Blood lust is abroad and men are incensed with an unholy passion to 'do or die.' This thing will not cease until each community has reached the utter state of exhaustion in killing and maiming each other and look up to heaven to ask in vain realisation: 'What for, oh God, what for'?"

—STATESMAN.

* * * *

"A Special Correspondent of the 'Morning News' (a Muslim paper) says that on a conservative estimate there were no less than 7,000 killed and at least 20,000 injured."

—CALCUTTA REPORT.

* * * *

'....unspeakable atrocities involving women who had been raped and mutilated, of families butchered; of men, women and children burned to death in the bustee areas....."

—CALCUTTA REPORT.

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Act Three

'Lives of Indian citizens and the safety of property are for the most part dependant upon British troops that have been called in to restore order....."

—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The Conservative paper, "Daily Graphic", points out that the feuds between Muslims and Hindus existed before British arrival in India and questions whether Indians can be left to work out their own salvation....

—CABLE FROM LONDON.

* * * *

"It is a sorry and forbidding prelude to the installation of independence for India. The outbreak casts a cloud on India's future. Its scars will rankle for a long time. Many will ask how much stability will India have as a self-governing nation."

—NEW YORK TIMES.

* * * *

"Muslims and Hindus of Calcutta are paying with their lives for the stupidity of their political leaders....."

—NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

* * * *

"Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose contacted to-day His Excellency the Viceroy's Secretary on the trunk telephone about the Calcutta riot situation.....Mr. Bose is understood to have impressed on the Viceroy's Secretary the need for the Viceroy's immediate presence in Calcutta.....Interviewed by the A. P. I., Mr. Bose said, "The presence of the Viceroy will help in remedying the situation."

—CALCUTTA REPORT.

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For Whom The Bells Tolls

For complete seven days I have been telling myself, over and over again: "What has happened in Calcutta is, indeed, horrible beyond words. But you are a journalist. While writing about it you must be cool and calm and objective, and not emotional. Murders, suicides, arson and looting, air-raids, tortures in concentration camps, pogroms and massacres, famines and epidemics—a journalist has to learn to regard every form of human stupidity and misery as NEWS, to be evaluated only in terms of a seven-column streamer or a three-column headline....."

I have tried, tried very hard, to be objective while writing about the Calcutta riots. As a device to aid objectivity I have started this week's PAGE not with my personal views and reactions but with bits of cold print, what OTHERS have said and written, and tried to work out some sort of sequence and meaning in what is otherwise a nightmarish jumble of horrible motives and still more horrible deeds. But the emerging pattern is one of such utter horror—and, what is infinitely worse, of such complete disgrace for our nation—that it is impossible to contemplate it and yet retain an attitude of Olympian aloofness and objectivity.

The cold, bare details of what happened in Calcutta are horrible enough. In living memory no other city anywhere else in the world has witnessed such bloodshed, such carnage and destruction, such an orgy of arson and rape, such a demonstration of hatred and violence. In the twinkling of an eye, as it were, millions of average, peaceful citizens engaged in a score of harmless occupations were turned into dehumanized mobs thirsting for blood, worse than wild animals, for animals seldom kill except to eat, while in Calcutta human beings were being butchered for the sheer fun of it, and even loot was a secondary consideration. Nor was the rioting—if rioting this mass murder can be called—indulged in only by the professional goondas and mercenary assassins. Thousands and thousands of otherwise perfectly law-abiding citizens were drawn into this whirlpool of fanatical hatred and brutal violence. The lowest, the basest instincts of the savage man had broken through the centuries—old crust of civilization and the tall, majestic buildings of India's largest city were a jungle where blood-thirsty primitive beasts preyed upon one another.

The week of horror in Calcutta is not, as it is being made out, a simple case of the machinery of law and order breaking down—by callous and wilful design or by criminal neglect. True that Premier Suhrawardy and his Ministers and, no less, Governor Burrows were guilty of gross dereliction of duty in refusing to take the necessary precautions against the outbreak of violence. True that August 16 should not have been declared a holiday. True that Section 144 should have been enforced earlier and the Military called out as soon as the firs outbreaks occurred. But is the peace and security of our homes, the lives of our children, the honour of our sisters and wives and daughters only to depend on the protection that the rifles and machine-guns of imperialist soldiery can afford us? Are we for ever to live under the grim shadow of disaster, venturing forth into the street only with an armed escort? Is our life, our work, our culture and civilisation, our art and our literature to be poisoned by the constant, haunting fear of the assassin's knife? Is Freedom to be nothing more than a precarious security under Martial Law? And are we who demand unconditional and immediate Freedom to suffer the indignity of always running to the imperialist Viceroy for protection?

If that is not the case, then I submit that we have to go deeper into the causes of the Calcutta riots than the superficial issue of whether the Government had made sufficient police 'bundobust' or not. It is no 'law and order' that broke down in Calcutta, it was the very structure of human relations. And no amount of patrolling by the military and the police or personal intervention by the Viceroy will restore the foundations of humanity in Calcutta unless.....

Unless steps are taken to purge men's minds of fanaticism and hatred and arrogance and the lust for violence.

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It Tolls for Thee!

This is no an issue that should concern only the leaders or the officials of the Government. It is not an issue that should worry only the people of Calcutta or only the Bengalis. I and you.....and you!.....and YOU!.... yes, all of us are inescapably involved in the tragedy and disgrace of Calcutta.

And I do not mean it figuratively. I do not mean it merely in the sense that as Indians we should feel the sorrow and shame of what happened in the city on the banks of the Hoogly. I mean it quite literally. The stream of blood flowing down the drains of Calcutta might soon be a flood that will drown us all. The next dagger might be planted in YOUR back and MINE the next corpse to be stuffed into a sewer. Nor do I fear only the danger that we, in Bombay and Poona and Nagpur and Delhi and Lahore and Peshawar and Karachi, might be the victims of similar riots and murders, and be killed. The even more frightening prospect is that if the seeds of hatred that have sprouted into a bloody crop in Calcutta are now transplanted to the soil of other cities and towns and villages we might ourselves turn into killers. Once fanaticism is allowed to become rampant and humanitarian scruples are overcome by blind hatred, it doesn't take long to make an assassin out of a peaceful citizen.

There are lakhs of villages and thousands of cities and towns where, like Calcutta, Hindus and Muslims are living and working together. There is no practicable way of separating their existence. (It will require several thousand Pakistans to accomplish complete isolation of the followers of the two faiths.) If the prejudices and passions that caused the murder of ten thousand in Calcutta are allowed to spread all over the country (and there are ominous signs of that) then what hope is there that the shame and horror of Calcutta will not be repeated a hundred times?

Yes, as I said, we are deeply, inescapably involved in the tragedy of Calcutta—in a much more real and urgent sense than the poet John Donne meant when he wrote:

Do not send to know for whom the bell tolls.

It tolls for thee. It tolls for thee. It tolls for thee.

*

Harvest of Hate

Few people are more conscious than I am of the dangerously jingoistic ideology that is being fostered among the Muslim masses by the leaders and demagogues of the League. The five extracts selected at random from a brief press report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the League Council in Bombay are eloquent enough. And yet these are the utterances of the comparatively moderate and responsible leaders. Moreover this is what was said in the presence of the non-Muslim and foreign press. What some of the 'chhota' League leaders say to their small town audiences is something much more pointed and fanatical. I have heard them speak both on the platform and in private. I am familiar with the way the sentiments of the mob are roused to fever pitch: 'We conquered this country by the sword. By sword we shall reconquer it. We were the kings and emperors of India. How can we now be ruled by these baniyas? The Hindus are infidels, unclean idolators. It is the duty of every Muslim to carry on a "jehad" (or holy war) against the infidels'. (In Calcutta the people were specially incited by being told that it was in this sacred month of 'Ramazan' that so many "jehads" were started).

Simple, unsophisticated minds, already labouring under a sense of grievance because of economic backwardness and justly resentful of the complacent arrogance of the Hindus' caste system, are ideally suited for the germination of fanaticism. To the average Muslim, Pakistan represents the vague but tantalising vision of a Muslim Empire in which the faithful will enjoy special privileges. It has no relation whatever to the modern conceptions of democratic autonomy, cultural or any other sort—as I have always been trying to tell my naive (or self-deluded?) Communist friends who (even until August 16) were rejoicing in what they insisted on calling the "freedom urge of the Muslim masses". It took ten thousand lives for the obvious, self-evident truth to dawn upon Comrade P.C. Joshi that "the League 'struggle' does not touch the British imperialists at all but directly becomes actual anti-Hindu struggle".

Deeply conscious as I am of this background of Muslim fanaticism, I cannot overlook the fact that (only in a slightly less acute form) there is a substratum of anti-Muslim prejudice and even hatred in the minds of a large number of Hindus. There are historical reasons for this (e.g. the inherited resentment against Muslim invasions) even as there are economic causes for the Muslims' sense of grievance. Impartial non-Muslim reporters and correspondents of nationalist newspapers have described how violently the Hindus in Calcutta retaliated to the initial assaults by Muslims. Indeed, they are agreed that once the rioting had begun in brutality and senseless blood-lust there was little to choose between the two groups. Surely all the murderous attacks by Hindus on Muslims were not made in self-defence. They were, like similar acts of the Muslims, the brutal and ugly expression of that hate that alas still lurks in the hearts of many Hindus and many Muslims.

I do not for a moment believe that Pakistan or any scheme for the political isolation of the two communities is a solution of this psychological problem. But one cannot make it disappear simply by ignoring or denying it. And it certainly does not inspire confidence among the minorities for the majority to colour political nationalism with the superstitions and ritual of its particular faith.

And ye.....

There are several hundred years of experience of living together to bring the Hindu and the Muslim together—the peasants' loyalty to the same land, traditions of friendship and good neighbourliness, the sharing together of communal joys and sorrows, and, most important of all, the common bond of slavery which, through two centuries of alien rule, has forged the Indian nation on the anvil of history! Despite Calcutta and all its horrors, we have to prove—to the world and to ourselves—that these ties of common experience are stronger than the hammer-blows of fanaticism and imperialist intrigue. For if we can't, then we are doomed.

"Fancy you being a tobacco grower before you joined up. What did you go in for cigars or cigarettes?"

Humorous Skit

ON MINDING THE BABY

By Kul Bhushan

In everything under the sky man is considered to be the leader—the superior sex as characterised in a mixed company. He lords it over the weaker sex—boasts about his exploits in the money market, in the boxing ring, in the pitched battles of war. In every walk of life where muscle is needed, men are there to do the job while women tend the kitchen fires.

But there is at least one sphere of life where man is found utterly wanting—yes, utterly wanting in any virtue whatsoever. You might chuckle at this and say: "Yes, a man can't bear a baby." But that argument is out of date today and has no damping effect upon the airs of the superior male. What I want to take up today is the case of harassed fathers looking after the baby while its mother is away.

There are many fortunate fathers who are placed in this predicament by their wives bored with sitting seven days in the week in their home—having nothing to do except look after the baby. They nag quite a lot when Saturday comes along and their hubby is home from office rather early in the afternoon.

And in nine cases out of ten the motive of this terrible nagging is to get leave from their husbands to go out with their lady-friends once in a while and have a stroll in the bazaar full of shops displaying their excellent wares. And if the budget allows it to do a little shopping to make the stroll a really profitable one.

I know of at least one father who underwent this edifying experience of minding the baby and swore he would never do it again. But as Providence would have it, he could not stand the terrible outpour of his wife's vocabulary, and poor thing—he had to give way many a Saturday evening and stayed home to regret it afterwards. It was a real relief when the baby was big enough to go about with its mother. But then.... Could he ever escape this infernal business?

The first time he was left alone with the baby, he had a degree of confidence in himself that was heartening to watch. He readily agreed to his wife's suggestion, which was in the nature of a challenge, that she should be allowed to go out for a walk, and picking up a book he settled himself into a chair.

The mother wrapped up the baby in frock, sweater, diaper and all and put it in the newly bought gaily painted crib. She placed a pile of clothes nearby and said to her husband: "If the baby wets the diaper, change it. If she cries give her a feed out of the milk-bottle."

"You needn't worry at all," he said gallantly and in a manner signifying contempt for all these instructions. It was all common-sense looking after the tiny tot, and the mother was wasting her breath on him.

So when the baby's mother quietly closed the front door on the two of them, he smiled with self-satisfaction, rose from his chair and gave a benevolent grin to the baby busy suckling her thumb. Then he returned to his interesting book.

For fifteen minutes he went on enjoying the florid beauty of the prose he was reading, and several times he chuckled at the cracks of a funny character in the story. It was a real fun watching over the baby if it meant only sitting near it and reading a book. Saturday evening would be a pleasure always if his wife would leave him alone thus.

His line of thought was disturbed suddenly by the low whimper of the baby. He jumped up from his chair and found that the diaper needed changing. Having accomplished the task, "There you are," he said affectionately patting her. "There you are." And in answer the baby gave him one of her most exquisite toothless smiles, opening her pretty little mouth as wide as she could.

Having covered the baby upto the neck with the shawl of her mother, he returned to his reading. The villain was following the heroine into the wood where she was going in search of her lover. The situation was very suspenseful and he turned page after page and raced through it. Meanwhile the clock ticked on the wall. Time passed.

Again the baby began to whimper. He looked at his wrist-watch: it was seven. An hour had passed since her going and everything was perfect. The baby began whimpering again, a little louder. Oh yes, he must see what the baby wants. "Yes dear, what is it this time?"

The baby continued her whimpering—louder and louder. What was it the matter with her? Her diaper was alright. She was comfortably tucked in her shawl. What was wrong with her?

Oh yes, she must be hungry. He at once fished out the bottle. The milk was in the cupboard and the stove was in the kitchen. He brought all the paraphernalia together near the crib and began lighting the stove.

By the time the milk was warm enough to be poured into the feeding-bottle, the baby's cry had become a wail—thin, long and shrill. He left the milk in the pan and picked up the baby. She was blue now with crying and in her pretty little eyes stood glistening tears. "O my girl, o my baby!" he stroked her.

Her cry calmed into a whimper. "Who has hurt you? My dear, dear girl!" She was quite once more. "Thank God," he mumbled and carefully put her back into the crib.

Again she began to cry her lungs out. Poor father! How could he pour the milk into the bottle with the baby crying so? He picked her up again, and began walking up and down the room lovingly stroking her back with his palms.

By the time she was completely contented and happy in her father's arms, the milk was cold again. It had to be warmed up, but the baby only cried to be carried. Evidently, she wasn't really feeling hungry!

She was asleep now with her head resting on his shoulder and her tiny arms clasped around his neck. He punctiliously laid her down into the crib and tucked her in.

He did not return to his book this time. Instead, he warmed the milk over the stove and poured it into the bottle pulling the rubber teat over its opening. The baby was still asleep, thank God! His arms had become numb with the amount of carrying he had to put in lulling her to sleep. If she waked up again he did not know how he would be able to pick her up again.

And there she was crying again. Hurriedly he put the feeding bottle to her mouth. She took two hearty gulps, and he was relieved immensely. At last it would be alright after she has had her feed. But she stopped after her third gulp and would not take any more. He tried to push the rubber nipple into her mouth. But everytime she would push it out with her tongue and begin her crying afresh. He was in a sweat. What could he do about it?

Pooor father—he was in a terrible fix. To carry her was impossible. He was afraid the child may fall from his numb aching arms. What could he do then?

He began to shout, trying to detract the baby's attention from her own discomforts. He began to clap—began to make faces in order to humour her. But the baby only looked at her foolish father for a minute, and then remembering that she had been crying before this funny thing attracted her attention she resumed her lung-exercise.

He now began singing, stroking her so that she might go to sleep in this manner. But no! The baby was bent upon creating mischief and did not stay her crying.

Her father was by now in a cold perspiration. He had tried all the methods, all the stunts possible—but the baby was not to be amused. What else could he do now? He looked around him for something but apparently there was nothing around him that could interest a ninety-days-old.

One can imagine his relief when he heard his wife coming back from her stroll. The baby was still crying and he knew for certain she would reproach him for it. "Oh, shut up baby. Shut up for at least two minutes now!"

But probably the baby did not understand what her father was asking her to do. She continued her lung-gymnastics which hurried her mother into the room like a whirlwind.

"What have you done to my baby?" she said picking up the child in her arms. "What have you been doing to her all this while?"

Could he tell her all about what he had been doing? He thought better of it and kept silent.

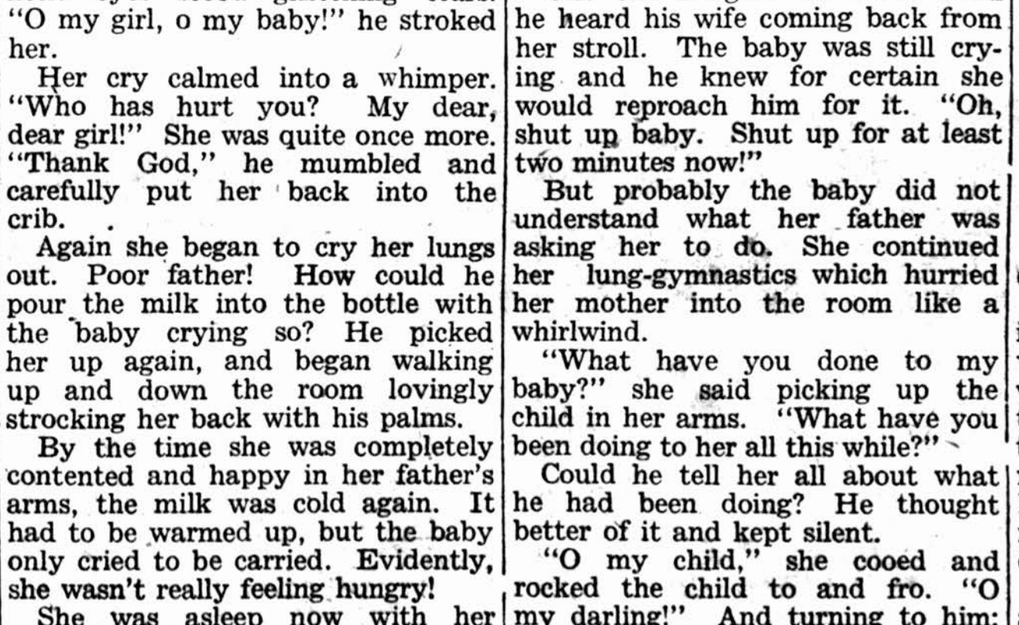
"O my child," she cooed and rocked the child to and fro. "O my darling!" And turning to him: "Go into the kitchen and bring me a cup of water and a spoon," she commanded looking at him with reproving eyes. The poor husband quietly sneaked away into the kitchen.

The baby was presently sleeping, comfortably lying in her crib. How the heck could he know that all she wanted was a few spoonfuls of water? And imagine—he had been capering about trying all the stunts possible to humour the baby and make her cease crying!

He would never suffer to be left alone with this capricious baby, he decided then and there. He would never risk himself in such dangerous adventures again. To this day he is deciding about it, and inspite of his best resolves finds himself alone with the baby whenever the misses takes it into her head to go out shopping.

In spite of all his efforts my friend is yet far from learning the tricks of this arduous trade. If you ask him about it, he would vehemently assert that he would have learned the job but for his decision to non-cooperate. He would tell you that it is a female job and that only the women should look after the children. And he would be right in his later statement read with a little change of expression—only women can look after the children. For, I have still to come across a father who can be patient enough, and understanding enough, to know the needs of a baby crying at the top of its strength for something which it cannot name for the simple reason that it does not happen to know the language of its parent.

No father would admit it of course. But minding the baby is a real job—a job for the mother to accomplish.



Courtesy: S.R.L.

Skeletal Remains Of Prehistoric Animals Found Under Odessa

Moscow,—(NANA)—Skeletal remains of Mastodons, giant ostriches, sabre-toothed tigers and other prehistoric animals and birds have been uncovered by the Paleontological expedition of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, which is making a study of giant catacombs under the city of Odessa.

The skeletons, now being studied by scientists, were found in two caves, part of the immense labyrinth, near the shores of the Black Sea.

The expedition, which began its excavations in 1929, had previously found splinters of flint in the underground corridors. The flint proved that the area had once been the site of a camp of prehistoric man who lived in caves and hunted animals for his food.

A NOVEL CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

(Continued from Page 24)

civilization has moved forward.

Microscopes for studying life in its minute forms, gives the young visitors a fuller appreciation of the wonders of nature. Closely allied to this, but one not associated with the stuffed specimens of the average museum, is the live pets section. It contains harmless or tame animals that the children can fondle or pet.

A comprehensive library provides a rich source of information in an easily assimilated form. Here are story books and fairy tales besides more serious works to meet the needs of the five-year-old as well as the teen-ager.

But while indoor work and study is transformed into so much fun for the children they often want to get out into the sunshine. The museum provides shady spots where young visitors can sit and read the funnies, open spaces where they can play marbles and other games and swings and other amusements. There is also a pen where tiny tots can bask in the sunshine.

How popular the museum is can be seen from the daily attendance of a thousand children, with three to four times that number on Saturdays. Most of the visitors are from the middle class or the underprivileged.—U.S.I.S.

A pilot officer was detailed to telephone an urgent message to the Air Ministry. He was switched from one person to the next, until finally he lost his temper with the seventh person to whom he had been put through.

"Do you know who I am?" said the man he blew up. "I am Air Marshal—"

Despite the voice of thunder, the pilot officer replied: "And do you know who I am?"

"No," said the air marshal.

"Thank Heaven for that," said the pilot officer, and hung up.

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A Novel Children's Museum

A children's museum which is a workshop, hobby centre, playroom, printing press, theatre and cinema, started as an educational experiment in the United States, is proving a great success. It is the Brooklyn Children's Museum in New York, and is the first of its kind in the United States.

The museum is only meant for children, but on special occasions the children may bring grown-ups, parents or friends, as guests.

Although this is not the first children's museum—museums catering for children were provided as early as 70 years ago—it is a complete departure in its functions. It aims to supplement the school work and enlarge it, thus filling out the educational horizon for the children. Many find interests they hope to follow into college and beyond—interests they would never have found in the usual course of their lives.

ENCOURAGES TALENT

One of the many unusual features of the Brooklyn Children's Museum is a section devoted to encouraging youthful talents. Here the youngsters are provided the materials and tools to do anything that interests them. Modeling with wood and paper and metal is a great favourite. For the more mechanical minded there is a well-equipped carpenter shop. Its popularity is evidenced by the number of busy children to be found in it. There is also a printing shop which boasts treadle machines and full founts of type.

One of the most valuable contributions of the museum is the fostering of hobbies. A Stamp Club is provided for young philatelists and its popularity is evidenced by its large membership.

As an encouragement to the artistic talents of the children there is provided a stage where groups of children can arrange dramatic entertainment for the other visitors. Teachers show them the first step. After that they are on their own. Movies are also shown, combining both education and entertainment. Children are also encouraged to give puppet shows of the Punch and Judy variety. From start to finish these shows are the children's own ideas. They model the puppet heads and make the clothes.

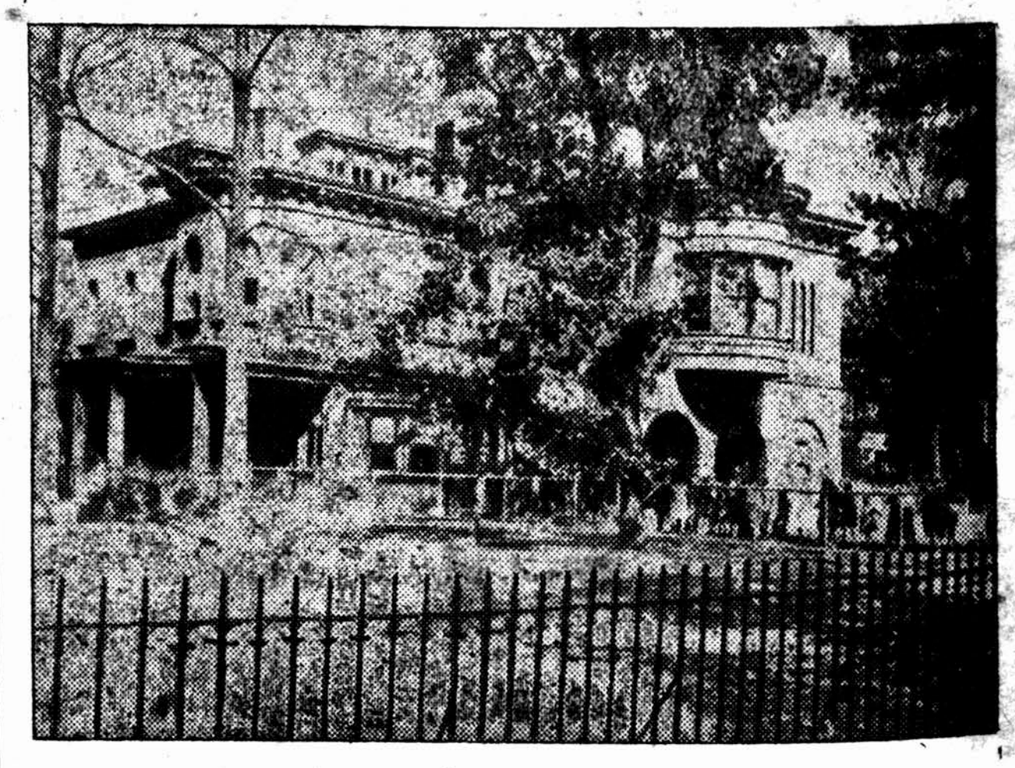
The museum even caters for the needs of tiny tots who are too young to go to school. They have a special playroom with chairs and tables built for their size. Among the numerous toys and playthings to delight a tot's heart is included a plentiful supply of crayon and paper.

REAL DOLLS HOUSE

But this is not to say that this institution lacks the exhibits and displays that one associates with the orthodox museums. These have been adapted to cater to the limitations and demands of the young folk. The museum has, for example, one section illustrating the habits and clothes of peoples from various parts of the world. Actual clothes are on display and there are dolls dressed up in the national costumes of the countries represented. Needless to say this section is a great favourite with the girls.

In the historical section, scenes from history are arranged in dioramas, like a miniature setting in a play. The mineralogical section provides a first-hand knowledge of the material things upon which

(Continued on page 23)

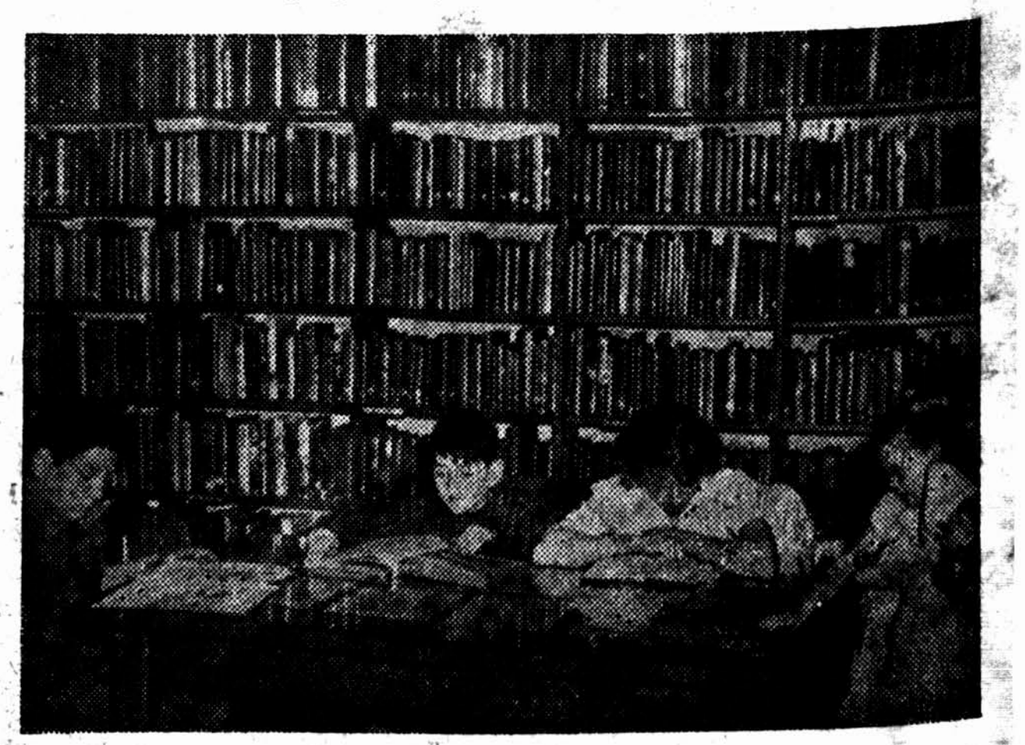


A view of the Brooklyn Children's Museum

One of the Museum's most popular exhibits is the collection of dolls from all over the world. Most of these dolls are here for the children to play with. Dressed in costumes typical of many lands, they can be handled and examined to their heart's content.

Like a miniature setting in a play, diorames illustrate pages of history. The stories of the heroes and inventors and painters and great men of the past unfold before children's eyes. Names become people they will always remember.

One of the most valuable contributions of the Museum is the fostering of hobbies. Stamp collecting is one of the oldest, and a valuable one.



Almost the first thing a child asks is 'why?' Here is the Museum's library are the answers.

In the print shop boys do practical jobs. The hand operated press is a first step in learning the intricacies of printing. Some boys prepare themselves to be commercial typographers and printers.

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